The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,042—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 1, 1893.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. VICTORIA	6288	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	880	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

3rd May. 17th May. 14th June.
31st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,260	350	23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 29, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 7th May, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI via KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 6th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April 1893.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of Zanzibar's S. S. "NYANZA", 2,028 Tons, WILL SAIL for ZANZIBAR, &c., on or about the 20th May. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM and Co.,
Agents.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

SECOND-HAND

PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,

UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Potash Water.
Lithia Water (Simple).
Ærated Water.
Lemonade.
Ginger Ale.
Quinine Tonic.
Ginger Beer.
Ginger Ale.
Raspberryade.

DELIVERED FREE LOCALLY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS,

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., beg to draw attention to the following PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS just received:—

ALBUMINIZED PAPER, Pink and White.
BROMIDE PAPER, Smooth Rapid.
PROMIDE PAPER, Rough Rapid.
PATENT PLATE ROCKERS.
PLATE LIFTERS.
DRAINING RACKS.
WASHING RACKS.
CHAMPION HANDLE LAMPS.
REVOLVING LAMPS.
PAPER MOUNTS.
Do. OXFORD LINES.
VIGNETTING FRAMES.
KODAK FILMS.
CLUB PRINT WASHERS.
CARBOTT'S FILMS.
ARISTOTYPE PAPER.
VIGNETTING CHAIRS and HEAD RESTS.
Thornton's and Pickard's SHUTTERS.
&c., &c.

Photographic Chemicals, Diamond and Kodak Cameras, Lenses, Plates of all Descriptions, and every requisite for the Studio always in Stock.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY:
Esplanade, Fort, and
Cumballa Hill.

POSTAL ADDRESS:
Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary,
"VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.

POONA:
"Temple House," Camp, and
Bhoodwar Peth, City.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

COTTON TWEEDS.

FOR Summer Suits nothing is neater or more suitable than the Superior Cotton Tweeds sold by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Price As. 8 Per Yard.

Samples Free on Application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES!!!

"STOCK-TAKING SALE."

STOCK TAKING this Year having brought to notice the ENORMOUS NUMBER OF WATCHES on hand,

THE DIRECTORS OF MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

have decided—with a view to clearing their Old Stock—to offer to the Public

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL ONLY,

a large number of HIGH CLASS SERVICEABLE TIMEKEEPERS, chiefly of their OWN MAKE, in GOLD, SILVER and METAL CASES at a SWEEPING REDUCTION of FORTY PER CENT. on the marked prices.

All these Watches having been imported from Europe when EXCHANGE was 15 to 20 Per Cent. higher than at present, and no enhancement of the Prices having been made, this is equivalent to a Reduction of 55 to 60 Per Cent. on the PRESENT MARKET VALUE OF THE WATCHES. Each Watch will be thoroughly examined and regulated before delivery, and will carry their usual Guarantee.

Constituents in the Mofussil stating a limit of price and particulars as to whether a Gold, Silver or Metal Watch is required, will have special attention.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD.,

THE HOUSE IN INDIA FOR

SANITARY APPLIANCES,
CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR ANALYSIS,
THERMOMETERS, HYGROMETERS, &c.
AND
DISINFECTANTS OF EVERY KIND.

KEMP'S 10 % CARBOLIC POWDER,

As supplied to several Municipalities, Railways, Tramway Companies, &c., is better and more stable than any imported.

Per Cwt. Rs. 7; Per Ton Rs. 120.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WHERE TO GET

"RELIABLE" HELMETS AND SUN HATS?

THORPE & CO.

ARE SUPPLYING these Goods from the CELEBRATED MAKERS, ELLWOOD & SONS; HAWKES & Co., &c.

"LOWEST PRICES."

	Rs.	a.
GENTS' EXTRA LIGHT HELMETS	10	0
LADIES' EXTRA LIGHT CANTONS	5	0

PUGGREES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMETS,
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY COVERED,
White Doe and Khaki.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to [illegible] and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAGNETIC LADY,
AT EVE'S FLORAL BOWER,
A RAPTUROUS FAIRYLAND,
NEXT THE GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 6, to 8 P.M. EIGHT ANNAS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TUESDAY, MAY 2ND, 1893.
BENEFIT OF
MADAME CORA.
A Stupendous Programme willj be Presented by
PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The Funniest Show ever Presented.
HYPNOTISM! HYPNOTISM!!! HYPNOTISM!!
SONGS, DANCES, SKETCHES,
Silent Thought Transmission.
MAGNETIC LADY! CALCULATING BOY!!
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE..................Accompanist.
Doors op n 8-30. Commence at 9 o'clock.
ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

WE beg to notify that Mr. J. ROSCHER'S CONNECTION with OUR FIRM CEASES from THIS DAY.

W. H. NEBEL & Co.

Bombay, 30th April, 1893.

NOTICE.
TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS are invited for a HOUSE to be BUILT at Kotah for H. H. the Maha Rao. The selection of the Design will rest with the Durbar. Designs not approved will be returned. Rs. 1,500 will be given to the owner of the design which is approved, and these Plans will be considered the property of the Durbar.

Designs will be received up to 15th August next.

Any who propose submitting a design are requested to apply for particulars to

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Kotah and Jhallawar, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid at the Rate of Rs. 10 per Share of Rs. 200, and Rs. 7½ per Share of Rs. 150 (equal to 10 per cent. per annum) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 8th May, 1893, to those Shareholders wh se names are on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant, both days inclusive.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.
FOR SALE.

ON account of the ESTATE of the late GENERAL G. B. MAINWARING, a very Valuable Collection of STAMPS, also a large collection of SHELLS. And on an early date by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Valuable Library consisting of over 6000 VOLUMES.

For full particulars apply to

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROS. & Co.,
4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
MANAGER:—W. W. JOHNSTONE
(late of London.)

LARGE CONSIGNMENTS of flowering bulbs just to hand:—

AMARYLLIS—From one of the finest collections in the country, grown on the Plains, and warranted to give full satisfaction. Flowering bulbs finest mixed.
Per doz. Rs. 4-8, per 100 Rs. 30.

GLADIOLUS AMERICAN HYBRIDS.
A grand selection of this popular genus. Flowering bulbs in splendid mixture.
Per doz. Rs. 5, per 100 Rs. 35.

Also Anemore, Ranunculus, Narcissus Iris, Polyanthus, &c., in variety. At reasonable prices.

Also a large selection of the choicest

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Descriptive and fully illustrated Catalogue for season 1893-94. (Ready July 1st) on application. (Postage As. 2½.)

"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."

A most useful work; for all interested in gardening, cloth Rs. 5. Paper Rs. 3-8. Published by

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
Mussoorie, N.-W. P.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December, 1892, of Rs. 100 per Whole Share and Rs. 25 per Quarter Share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the Registered Shareholders of this Company, on and after MONDAY, the 1st May, 1893, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e., MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Bombay, 26th April 1893. Secretaries and Treasurers.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FRESH SHIPMENT PER
P. and O. s. s. "ORIENTAL,"
OF
LA FINE FLEUR CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-12 per 100. No. 2, Rs. 3 per 100.

"ORIENT" CIGARETTES.
No. 1, Rs. 3-8 per 100. No. 2. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

"ZEPHYR" CIGARETTES.
Rs. 6 per 1,000, or 2 annas per packet of 20 and neat Cigarette holder in each packet.

Liberal terms to Traders for quantities of 5,000 and upwards of the ZEPHYR brand.

GALLAHER'S
"HARLEQUIN" TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ¼lb. each,
Rs. 1-4 per tin.

PLAYER'S "NAVY CUT"
TOBACCO
in Hermetically sealed tins of ½ and ¼lb. each,
Rs. 4, per lb.

HAVANNAH CIGARS,
"DONA ANNAS," Gold foil round each Cigar,
Rs. 15 per Box of 50.
"LA AMISTED, Rs. 7 per Box of 50.
"LA HOJA Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

Quality and Condition of Cigarettes, Tobaccos, and Cigars absolutely guaranteed.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld.
NEW ADDRESS:
SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,
HUMMUM STREET.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Stage Manager...MR. HARRY STANLEY.
REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 1st,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
The New Burlesque Extravaganza, in 3 Acts, entitled,
"THE NAULAKA"
OR
THE GLORY OF THE EAST,
Specially written for the Company by L. A. MASSA, Esqr.
Author of LALLA ROOKH, The Sleeping Beauty, Princess Cherry-Blossom, She-e! Blue Beard, &c.

MR. H. STANLEY, in presenting this Burlesque to the Public in this City, desires to say that this original work will be mounted on a

SCALE OF SPLENDOUR,
Excelling that already displayed through the long series of its successful predecessors.

The entirely New and Gorgeous Scenery, by Prof. O. Ghilardi.

THE SUPERB ORIENTAL COSTUMES, specially purchased at enormous expense. THE ELABORATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS by MR. McLAUCLIN and Assistants.

The Graceful Eastern Ballet, The Nautch Tarantelle and Marches, arranged by Miss Lizzie Donnelly.

THE MUSIC, embracing the latest and most popular London Novelties, and performed under the direction of MR. S. D. WATSON.

IN FACT, THE WHOLE WILL COMBINE TO FORM A Spectacle never equalled in the Annals of Indian Dramatic Art.

Amongst the Songs will be introduced the following London Successes:—

The Rowdy-Dowdy Boys, Twiggy Voo, Dear Old Chums, The Man That Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo, My Old Dutch, Lately! Bye and bye.

THE SCENERY,
Including the following magnificent spectacle viz.
THE ELEPHANT PALACE AT RATHORE.
THE VISION OF THE NAULAKHA.
THE ALIGATOR TEMPLE BY MOONLIGHT
THE BURNING OF THE SHRINI.
THE PEACOCK FAIR ON THE BANK OF THE SAMET.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1. Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had. Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
THURSDAY NEXT, 4TH MAY,
GRAND FASHIONABLE, NAVAL COMMAND NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage, and in the Immediate Presence of H. E. Rear Admiral W. R. KENNEDY and Officers of the Fleet.

FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
HARDING'S HOTEL, "BONDGATE," SIMLA.

THIS ESTATE is centrically situated on the Mall, and occupies one of the most valuable sites in Simla.

For particulars apply to

MR. JAMES CRADDOCK,
Nessville, Simla.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s
BAZAR.
FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of he newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.
New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register..............2340-48 Tons.
Nett Register..............1865-03 Tons.
Length..............336-0 feet.
Breadth..............37-4 feet.
Depth..............27-2 feet.

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to

APCAR & Co.,
Calcutta.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for temporary employment, on the S. M. Railway. Salary Rs. 300 per month and the usual open line travelling allowances. Appointment to terminate on a month's notice. Send copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER, S. M. Railway, Dharwar.

Dharwar, April 25, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolker Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished and open carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oil paintings and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Rigid Camera for pictures, 12 by 8, with large lens in case, by Ross, three dark slides and sundry appurtenances, one portable dark room of canvas by How & Co., a strong-built victoria with a grey horse and harness, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of E. FRYVOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TENT FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bori Bunder, opposite New Municipal Building, and behind the Gaiety Theatre.

1 large Russian Duck Tent, 60 by 40.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, made to order, plated glass, and crockeryware, photographic camera and lens by Lancaster, marble black, beautiful Parian figures, first rate oleographs in rich gilt frame, table lamps, &c., the property of Kuvarjee Ardesir Dalal, Esq., changing residence, and another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores consisting of cast iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, May 1, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

25 boxes each 1 dozen Richard Mathew and Co.'s Carlton Whisky, 11 years old.

13 boxes each 1 dozen Persses Irish Whisky, 8 years old.

100 dozen bottles Eau de Cologne.

A quantity of Bell's Asbestor mill-bound.

On account and at the risk of Goolam Hoosein Callian, ex s.s. Rheinfels, by order of Messrs. S. O Kotewal and Co.,—

C W—W-709—K and Co 7320-25-6 cases brass marine lanterns.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome grey Arab galloway, a very good hack.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong serviceable open carriage.
1 safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Albion Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pictures, carpets, lamps, &c., the property of WALTER RABBIT, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of works, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF CALCUTTA HESSIAN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bardan Gully, Mandvi Bunder, in the godown of Damjee Meghjee, by order of Thucker Huridas Bhimjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vunmalidas Jugjeewun Shamjee and Co., agents, the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

10 bales (5 bales of February shipment and 5 bales of March shipment) each 1,000 yards Calcutta Hessian, 45 inches 11 oz. any mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th of May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Boyd's Ice Factory, Frere Road, Mody Bay, the valuable and handsome french-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, an iron framed mahogany cottage pianoforte by Emil Ascherberg, superior table ornaments, handsome vases, pictures, carpets, table and hanging lamps, handsome C spring victoria, &c., the property of J. T. BOYD, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 1, 1893.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

ALL kinds of Produce and Stores imported and exported on LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

H. L. TOTTENHAM,
General Merchant,
2, Fenchurch Avenue,
London, E. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1893, at 2 p. m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December, 1892.

To elect a Director, and Auditors, in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To declare a Dividend.

To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December, 1891.

To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building: Bombay, 29th March, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY the 10th May next, offers for the purchase of any quantity up to 25 Tons of SCRAP COPPER and BRASS, in ingots and loose, now lying in the Company's Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th April, 1893.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of outstanding debts and claims of the above Company. For particulars and terms apply to the Liquidators at their office, No. 13 Kadir Makan, Sirdar Ganj, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of April 1893.

કમળશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMULSEY PREMJI,
For Self and Co., Liquidator.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 25th day of May, 1893, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorney (if any) to the undersigned Liquidators of the said Company at their office No. 13, Kadir Makan, Sirdar Ganj, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, or in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 25th day of April 1893.

કમળશી પરેમજી,
i. e., CUMULSEY PREMJI,
For Self and Co., Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 296 OF 1892.

PREMCORE alias MOTEE, daughter of the late KASSIDAS RAJARAM, deceased, by her Guardian MANECKLALL RAJARAM....Plaintiff.

vs.

LAKHMIDAS RUNCHORDAS SOONDERJI SAWCHAND and GANGADAS TULSIDAS, executors of the last Will and Testament of KASIDAS RAJARAM, late of Bombay Hindu, deceased, and RAKHMANIBAI, daughter of the said KASIDAS RAJARAM, deceased, and wife of HURGOWANDAS NARROTUMDAS ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Kasidas Rajaram, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned who died at Surat on or about the Third Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar Month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Dated this 10th Day of April, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act and the ROHILKUND and KUMAON BANK, Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

HALF SHARE OF TEA ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEING RIGHT, TITLE and INTEREST lately held by Mr. R. M. Dalzell, Judgment Debtor, and transferred by Sale to the Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., Judgment Creditor, now in Liquidation.

IT is hereby notified that the HALF SHARE of the Property specified below will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Naini Tal, on TUESDAY, the 20th of June, 1893, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M., unless sold previously by private contract. Offers are invited to 31st May 1893.

Name and Government Revenue of the Estate or portion of Estate to be sold by Public Auction, together with the name of the Pargana and District in which it is situated. (1)	Name of the party or parties whose property is to be Sold by Public Auction. (2)	Specification of the Property. (3)
The Dumlote Tea Garden, in Patti Kuttyoor, Pargana Danpur, District Kumaon. The Estate is fee simple.	The Rohilkund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., in Liquidation.	The entire Estate measuring 660 Acres, 2 Roods and 34 Poles, more or less, with the Houses and out-offices erected thereon. 130 Acres of the area are under Tea Cultivation, 60 acres under Zemindari, a portion is planted with young fruit trees consisting of Apples, Pears, and Peaches and the remainder is Forest. Distance by Rail. { 6 ordinary marches or 4 forced marches. Do. Almora, 40 miles (cart road.) Do. Ranikhet, 37 miles.

For further particulars as to terms and conditions of sale apply to the

AGENT FOR THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LD.,
Official Liquidator of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Bank, Ld., (In Liquidation.)

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain each establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..........14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..........BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
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F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.
London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription, Rs. 12, per year.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 100.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 57 Years.
FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .. ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any thing injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Propritors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quanaity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"45, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Goverment stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLDPRIZE-MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,090
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	81
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	280 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	160	160	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	180nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		600	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,600	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	3,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,600	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,800	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
oral Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	62
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450 890
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100		205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	287½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	200
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690xd
Hingunghat Mill	790	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	860xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,80	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	5900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2	
China Leaf	"	26-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	26-2	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-6	
Do. Drazons	"	16-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
arolas Dollars	"	226	Nominal.
exican do.	"	223	
ive-Francs	"	321	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, 2 p.m.
Fred Ahrle and Company, Limited, 4-30 p.m.
The Napier Foundry, Limited, 5 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Bhopal (s), from Hamburg; Victoria (s), London; and Mortlake (s), Cochin. On the 29th:—Bisagno (s), from Hongkong; Karagola (s), Karachi; Transvaal (s), London; and Inchlonga (s), Barrow. Yesterday:—Java (s), from Busreh; R. I. M. S. Investigator, Madras; Bentala (s), Calcutta; Maria Teresa (s), Kobe; Rydal Hall (s), Perim; and Lauriston (sp), Barry.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th:—Nairung (s), for Calcutta, &c.; Castlegarth (s), and Elwick (s), Dunkirk; Thyra (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; King Arthur (s), Persian Gulf; Meyun (s), and Siam (s), Aden; Cumeria (s), Havre; and Sheikh (s), Antwerp. Yesterday:—Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; Longstone (s), Hamburg; Hoseinee (s), Jeddah, &c.; and Mecca (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow and Bhopal entered, and the s. s. Thyra left the dock on Friday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Bisagno, Mortlake, and Victoria entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Melbridge and Castlegarth left it on Friday.

Arrest of a Murderer.—On Saturday afternoon, the police arrested Rama Luxmon in his house, at Mahim. Rama is supposed to have murdered Dhondi, a girl, about nine years of age, at Matoonga, on the 29th of January, for the sake of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 12. This morning Rama will be charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, with murdering Dhondi.

Burnt to Death.—Goolbai, a Parsi girl, about fourteen years of age, daughter of Ardeshir Merwanjee, whilst walking in her house with a lighted open kerosine oil lamp her clothes accidentally caught fire and she was seriously burnt all over the body. The burns were dressed by a native doctor but Goolbai did not recover and died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

A Gang of Gamblers.—On Friday night last, the police received information that several persons were gambling in a house, at Bellasis Road. The police at once repaired to the place and arrested nine men and a woman, Bhageerthee, who were found playing in the house with money, dice, and cards. They were charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, who convicted and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

Theft of Wire from the Mahaluxmi Battery.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Krishna Bhawoo was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a copper wire about six feet and-a-half in length, valued at eight annas. The accused was caught by Gunner Bowen red-handed. Krishna was subsequently made over to the police. There being one previous conviction against him for a similar offence, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Suspicion confirmed.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Ibrahim Panjee, a kallasee, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a quantity of cotton, worth about Rs. 5, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused was arrested on suspicion on Saturday evening when the cotton was found in his possession. The accused could not satisfactorily account as to how he came by the cotton, and the police, on enquiry, ascertained that it had been stolen from a boat lying in the harbour. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

Charity Abused.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Jenoo Rama and another Hindu were charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 120, belonging to Succoo, a Hindu widow. On Friday last both the accused went to the complainant's house and asked her to give them some water to drink. The prosecutrix gave them water, which they drank, and then they asked her permission to allow them to sleep in her verandah as they were much tired. The prosecutrix granted the permission, and she went to sleep in her own room, and whilst she was asleep the accused broke into her room and forcing open a box, stole the ornaments and decamped. On Saturday morning, the prosecutrix discovered the theft, and reported the matter to the police, who on enquiry arrested both the accused, and recovered the stolen ornaments from Jenoo. The Magistrate sentenced Jenoo to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, whilst the other accused was discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence.

A NEW PUBLIC HALL FOR BOMBAY.

Regarding the proposed public hall for Bombay, to which we referred about a week ago, the *Rast Goftar* says:—

The generous Parsee lady who proposes to build the new public hall has asked Government for a free gift of land on the Esplanade, on which it is to be built, and it is highly probable that the land will be granted. The hall is to have architectural beauties, and the designs have been prepared by our eminent architect Mr. Stevens. The preliminary arrangements had been entrusted to our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, under whose advice matters are in progress; and it is proposed to erect the building on the plot of land on the Cruickshank Road between the Municipal Hall and the Esplanade Police Court building. It is to be a larger hall than any at present in existence in Bombay, and is intended by the Parsee lady to be available for public meetings, concerts, entertainments, &c., at a nominal charge. The cost will be very large, which the generous-hearted lady is willing to bear. In short, she was offered a sum of five lakhs of rupees, which will be sufficient for the building and the maintenance of the hall in repair. It is a princely gift worthy of a member of the Parsee community.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* remarks:—We are glad to hear that that eminently philanthrophic Parsi lady, no other than Mrs. Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, intends devoting the magnificent sum of Rupees five lakhs for People's Hall and a Free Library. We cannot but highly praise the large-hearted benevolence which has inspired this munificent gift to the city. So, too, the catholicity itself of the gift. At the same time it is to be hoped that Mrs. Petit will do nothing which would in years to come entirely defeat the object of her philanthropy. If rumour be true, it is said that the narrow-minded and spiteful Government of Bombay, while agreeing to part with its land on the Esplanade, namely, the vacant piece of ground next to the Municipal Buildings, is insisting upon having a finger in the permanent management of the charity. If Mrs. Petit and her confidential advisers weakly succumb to any condition whatever which would give the Government the slightest power to interfere with this proposed patriotic gift, then, it would be far advisable for them to wash their hands clean off this affair. Better far that the city should yet remain without a people's hall than that the people should be hampered in its free use by a Government which is inimical to the best interests of the people and leaves no stone unturned to repress all legitimate agitation for their political and intellectual advancement. We earnestly warn the donor against committing so egregious a mistake which, in face of the inimical attitude of the ruling authorities, would not only be inexcusable but disastrous. Better that such a magnificent charity be directed to other useful and catholic purposes than be devoted to an object which it could be safely predicted would be defeated by the insolence and high-handedness of the bureaucrats in power. We can never understand why our generously inclined people should lean on Government support of any kind in matters of public endowments. Surely if one is prepared to devote laks upon a public object and secure permanency, he could secure it without the official crutch? If one can build a hall for 5 lakhs, what is there to prevent him or her from setting apart a small sum for keeping the building in permanent repairs? Will he or she be poorer for adding half a lakh to the endowment for such a purpose? We repeat Mrs. Petit and her advisers will commit the gravest and most inexcusable mistake, for which the people will curse them, if they at all weakly succumb to any kind of interference in the management of the hall by Government. If it will not part with the land, let them buy private land in the very heart of the city. Why not acquire that central spot at Byculla where was held the Fifth Indian National Congress? A better spot for a national congregation could not be had. Even other sites may be available. But it would be the height of philanthropic folly to accede to any condition which will associate the Government in the slightest degree with the proposed hall. A hall for the people should be managed solely and exclusively by the leaders of the people and by none else. That should be the fundamental principle on which the endowment should be managed.

THE REPORT OF THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

Last year Dr. B. H. Nanavati published certain "Remarks on Leprosy," along with his paper on "Unna's Treatment of Leprosy," which was read before the Bombay Branch of the British Medical Association.

Dr. Nanavati is a member of the Uncovenanted Bombay Medical Service, and a teacher of Surgery in the Ahmedabad Medical School, and it is very creditable to him and to the Service to which he belongs that the views he gave expression to on the contagion, the influence of heredity, and the nature of treatment indicated by a study of the disease should so closely agree with the conclusion arrived at by the Leprosy Commissioners after prolonged and laborious investigations, a summary of which was given us by Reuter some days since. We give here a few extracts from Dr. Nanavati's Remarks on Leprosy. After explaining the nature of the tissue changes in the diseases Dr. Nanavati observes that "a comparative study of these facts—of the different blood states and the peculiar sclerosis and destructive degenerations they induce, cannot, but lead to the conclusion, that the contagion of leprosy has been greatly exaggerated, and so also the influence of heredity in the disease. There is no reason why leprosy should not originate *de novo* when the constitution and its surroundings favour it. Heredity may certainly favour its production, but is by no means an essential factor. Nor is it impossible for a leper's progeny to be free from their progenitor's taint." As regards the relationship of the bacillus lepræ both to the causation and treatment of the disease it is added:

"The bacillus lepræ is no doubt to be seen coincidentally with some leprous deposits, but to say, therefore, that it is the cause and the *first* cause of leprosy, the cause therefore which must be shot at, is more than is warranted by clinical observation and laboratory experience. It is a common fact, that in the vegetable and in the animal kingdoms, food and surroundings will change the ordinary living units, and make new types of them, with new forms and figures and new peculiarities and propensities. May it not then be that the baccillus, *as seen*, is due to the leprous condition of the blood brought about by other causes, and that it gets its pathogenic form and propensities from the fermenting action of the leprous pioson, much in the same manner as do the secretions and the blood itself? The bacillus lepræ should be let alone, and the remedy sought in another direction, on the analogy of the treatment of syphilis and phthisis. The remedy should be of such a nature, as will counteract, as does constitutional treatment, assisted by lime, cod liver oil, and arsenic in phthisis, and mercury and iodide in syphilis, the degenerative changes in the blood which induce the leprous nerve and connective tissue degenerations. Resorcin and Icthyol do not seem to possess such specific properties and, they cannot therefore, rightly claim the curative properties assigned to them.

THE BOMBAY REVOLVER CLUB.

Bombay with its large Regular and Volunteer Garrison has for long felt the want of a Revolver Club, and it is very satisfactory to find that such an institution has at last been formed. The opening meeting was held at Colaba, on the afternoon of Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th ult., and proved a complete success. The attendance was large and shooting was kept up briskly on each day from four o'clock till after six. The programme included a right hand single, a left hand single, and a vanishing target match for each of the following classes:—(*a*) British officers, (*b*) British warrant officers and sergeants, (*c*) Native officers and havildars, and also an open pool. The right hand single match proved the most popular, and next to it in order of attractiveness came the vanishing target match. The highest score in the meeting Major Blomfield's 29 out of a possible 30 in the right hand single match. Three competitors succeeded in hitting the pool bull which was only one inch in diameter. Major Blomfield D. A. A.-G., took the first, then Captain King, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the second, and Lieutenant Peile, R. A. secured the last.

The next meeting will be held about the 3rd week in May, and it is hoped the attendance will be as good as it was on this occasion. Handicaps will be arranged with a view to giving the more or less indifferent shots a chance of coming to the front. The names of the prize-winners in the various matches with their scores are as follows:—

I.—Right hand single—(*a*) British officers: 1st, Major Blomfield, D. A. A.-G. 29; 2nd, Lieut. Burrows, 1st Bn. N. Lan. Regt, 28; and 3rd, Capt. Wilson, offg D. A. A. G. for Musketry, 26:—(*b*) British Warrant officers and Sergeants: 1st, Quartermaster, Sergt. Watkins, 24; 2nd, Cr.-Sergt Wallinson, 24; and 3rd, Sergt.-Major Kelley, 23: (*c*) Native Officers and Havildars: 1st, Clr.-Havildar Ainbaji Mehtar, 5th B. L. I., 20; 2nd, Havildar Gopal Nalowd, 5th Bo. L. I., 18; and 3rd Hav. Lakshman Poraji, 5th Bo. L. I., 18.

II.—Left Hand Single—(*a*) 1st, Capt. Wilson, 26; 2nd, Capt. Harrison, Adjt., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., 23; and 3rd Lieut. Burrows, 23: (*b*) 1st, Qr.-Mr.-Sergt Watkins, 21; 2nd, Sergt-Major Kelly, 18; and 3rd, Cr.-Sergt. Wallinson, 15: (*c*) 1st, Subr. Sikander Khan, 5th Bo. L. I., 24; 2nd, Cr.-Havildar Ambaji Mehter, 5th Bo. L. I., 15; and 3rd, Subr.-Maj. Shaikh Adam, Marine Battn., 15.

III.—Vanishing Target—(*a*) 1st, Capt. Wilson, 20; 2nd-Lieut. Cashel, K. O. Y. L. I., 20; and 3rd, Capt. Harrison, 18: (*b*) 1st, Qr-mr. Sergt. Watkins, 6; and 2nd, Sergt.-Major Kelly, 5: (*c*) 1st, Subr. Sikander Khan, 5th Bo. L. I., 10; and 2nd, Jamdr. Uttan Singh, 5th Bo. L. I., 2.

IV.—Pool—Capt. King, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 2 bulls; Major Blomfield, D. A. A.-G., 1 bull; and Lieut. Peile, R. A., 1 bull.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the lawn-tennis handicap, doubles, at the Bombay Gymkhana, finished on Friday last:—

FIRST ROUND.			
A J Brooks A J Besley owing ½ 15	beat	R M Gray C F Levick receiving ½ 15	6-4 6-1
H John E W Arundel —½ 15	beat	H. J. Clark W E Young —15	6-4 4-6 6-1
Capt Macdonald T L Roberts +½ 15	beat	Capt S C Smith E Cuffey —15	3-6 6-5 6-3
Watson Smyth Frank Jones +½ 15	beat	Brazier Creagh H R Creaves +½ 15	3-6 6-4 6-1
SECOND ROUND.			
A J Brooks A J Besley	beat	H John E W Arundell	6-2 4-6 6-2
Watson Smyth Frank Jones	beat	C H Macdonald T L Roberts	6-4 6-2
FINAL.			
A J Brooks A J Besley	beat	Watson Smyth Frank Jones	6-1 6-2

THE PARSEE ANTI-DOWRY ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the Parsees was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, under the auspices of the Parsee Anti-Dowry Association, which has for its aim and object the prevention of custom prevalent amongst the youths of the community of asking large sums of money as dowry from the parents of their brides, at the time of marriage. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit was voted to the chair. The business before the meeting was the consideration of certain rules and regulations framed by an influential committee of the association for its guidance. The rules which were printed in Gujerati and circulated amongst the members were adopted after some modifications and alterations. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At last, says the *Daily Telegraph*, the "new journalism" has penetrated into the somnolent pages of the *London Gazette*. It has apparently resolved to admit into its columns humorous official notices. On no other supposition can be explained the important decree, extending to half a column in length, and ornamented with a circular mark representing a departmental seal, in which the Agricultural Department make a grave announcement of imperial concern. By the aid of nearly thirty lines of official verbiage it authorises the local authority for the county of Lancaster within fourteen days to kill "three fox-terrier dogs, named respectively Badger, Spot, and Jess," living somewhere near Burnley, the said dogs being "suspected animals" under the Rabies Order, "in witness whereof the Board of Agriculture have thereunto set their official seal this sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three." The Agricultural Board wasting time in solemnly affixing its seal to such a document while farmers are crying ruin and labourers cannot find work much resembles Nero fiddling while Rome was burning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Longstone, 1,515 tons, Capt T Dorley, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The steamer Elwick, 1,576 tons, Captain A Steele, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Meyun, 91 tons, Captain J Gibb, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Head Line steamer Bengore Head, 1,619 tons, Captain D Smith, cleared on Saturday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The steamer Cumeria, 1,994 tons, Captain G New, sailed on Saturday for Havre, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Java, 2,631 tons, Captain F N Tillard, cleared on Saturday last for China, &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Sheikh, 2,828 tons, Captain S C Newey, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Col Plowden and family as passengers.

The Italian S N Co's steamer Bisagno, 1,847 tons, Capt C Barbour, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hongkong (8th April), with a general cargo.

The steamer Mortlake, 1,808 tons, Captain E Jones, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Cochin, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The B and P S N Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Capt W T Fairweather, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 121 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 724 pilgrims as passengers.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman, 719 tons, Captain A McDermott, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Sorabjee Ruttonjee, Mr M R Boyce, and 58 deck.

The steamer Bombay, 2,049 tons, Capt W E Robertson, which arrived in harbour on Friday last from Batoum, (5th April), brought a cargo of 113,799 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139, tons, Commander H Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Perim, with Mr. Scott as cabin and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Tereza, 1,922 tons, Commander R Deparis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 30th March, with a general cargo and Messrs Thompson, and Cruickshank as cabin and 8 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Java, 920 tons, Commander O R Mitcheil, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with 74 cases opium, a general cargo and Syed Mahomed bin Hital as cabin, and 129 deck passengers.

The steamer Transvaal, 1,781 tons, Captain J Clunie, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London via Cape ports, with the following passengers:—Mr H E J Nicholson, Mr Jose Pinto and 10 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The steamer Bhopal, 3,041 tons, Capt C Hansen, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Hamburg (21st March), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Miechlomann, Mrs and Miss Nash and Master H Nash. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

The B I S N Co's Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Seabrooke, Mr Gordon, Mr Marth, Mr E Dinshaw, Lieut Fletcher, Capt Forde, Lieut A V Johnson and 245 deck.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning per s s. Maria Teresa, Captain R Deperis:—For Bombay—Mr Thompson and Mr Cruickshanx. For Trieste—Dr and Mrs Graham, Mrs Stocker and two children, Miss Slacke, Miss Telly, Ms Schneitzer, Mr O Weber and one child, Mr A Durler, and Mr C B Dalmann.

The R. I. M. S. Investigator, under the command of Captain C F Oldham, arrived here yesterday from Madras, which, port she left on the 15th April last. She has been engaged on the Madras Coast from False Point Divi towards Madras for surveying purposes. The surveying staff will leave for Poona this week, where they will be engaged in making charts of the places, surveyed during the season. She will stay here probably till October. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mecca, 919 tons, Captain F N Frahawk, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Abdool Latiff Ebrahim, Mr Shaik Mughil Dokel, Mr. Bhugwandas Metoomul, Mr H B McKerron, Mrs Ingram, Mr W Weborny, Lady Plowden, Mr and Mrs Tomly, Capt Temple, Mr Sumsoodin Ahmeddally and mother, Mr Hamed Saleh, Mr Abdool Masen Mr Sayd Abdoola, Mr Moobaruck, Mr Ibrahim bin Salamah, Mr Hajee Mahomed Shariff and two others and 65 deck.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 11 a.m, per s s Imperatrix Capt F Egger, from Victoria Dock, No. 7:—For Trieste and Brindisi—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, Pvte Secretary and 7 Gentlemen of his suite, Surg Lt-Col and Mrs E R Johnson, Mr and Mrs A Mac Robert, Mr and Mrs Cragie and child, Mr and Mrs Nicholls, Mr and Mrs Elsworthy, Mr and Mrs J P Watson, Mr and Mrs W E Neale, Mr and Mrs Talbot, Mr and Mrs S Lawrence and child, Dr and Mrs Graham, Mrs Stocker, and two children, Mrs Hirsch, Mrs Most, Mrs Rostol and child, Miss Slacke, Miss Telly, Miss Schneitzer, Miss Edington, Miss G M Wingate, Col Lock, Col T A Wilson, Maj Selby, Mr O Weber and child, Mr A Durler, Mr C B Dalmann, Mr H J Sanders, Mr Platnauer, Mr T Wilson, Mr F W Kerr, Mr E Scarpa, Mr E Hoffmann, Mr A Murray, Mr C W Bolton, Mr J Roscher, Master Otte, Mr M Strahl, Mr S Solomon, Mr Rustomjee Merwanjee Patel, Mr von Zimmermann, Mr Gosling, Mr Levy, Mr G Schvenfeld, Mr Kaufmann, Mr B Ehlers, Mr Landmann, Mr Wincler, Mr Mylins, Mr Breslauer, Mr Bailey, Mr Croft, Mr Zobel and Rev Vigano. For Suez—Capt Day, Mr Day, Mr Georgacopoulo and Rev J H Mackay.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Bhopal (s)	Hansen	Hamburg, March 21.
	Victoria (s)	Adamson	London, April 7.
	Mortlake (s)	Jones	Cochin, April 25.
29	Bisagno (s)	Barboro	Hongkong, April 8.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, April 27.
	Transval (s)	Clunic	London, Feb 12.
	Inchlonga (s)	Hamburg	Barrow, March 30.
30	Java (s)	Mitchell	Busreh, April 14.
	R. I. M. S. Investigator	Oldham	Madras, April 15.
	Bentala (s)	Filmer	Calcutta, April 16.
	Maria Teresa (s)	Deparis	Kobe, March 30.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Brooks	Perim, April 23.
	Lauriston (sp)	Latta	Barry, Jan 18.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, &c.
	Castlegarth (s)	Nicol	Dunkirk
	Thyra (s)	Dunning	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	King Arthur (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Meyun (s)	Gibb	Aden.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Elwick (s)	Steele	Dunkirk.
	Cumeria (s)	New	Havre.
	Sheikh (s)	Newey	Antwerp.
30	Swordsman (s)	McDermott	Zanzibar.
	Longstone (s)	Darley	Hamburg.
	Hoseinee (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, &c.
	Mecca (s)	Frohawk	Karachi & P. Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Java, Tillard, for China &c.
" Bengore Head, Smith, for Marseilles.
" Imperatrix, Egger, for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Mab, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
" Henry, Bolckow, for Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Eden Hall (s), 2273, Jones
Ebro (s), 1591
Loch Etive (s), 1397, Young
Samoa (s), 4567, Adams
Sheikh (s), 2862, Newey
Elwick (s), 1577, Steele
Carradale (s), 2270, Dickman
Cumeria (s), 1994, New
Claudeboye (s), 1443, Ransom
Longstone (s), 1515, Darley
Longships (s), 2843, Whyte
Willow Branch (s), 2148, Ritson
Bengore Head (s), 1619, Smith
R Rubattino (s), 3044, Merello
Birdoswald (s), 1921, Newton
Chatfield (s), 1904, McFee
Imperatrix (s), 2440, Egger
Kt Errant (s), 2741, Mathews
St Fillans (s), 1937, FitzGerald
Sunderland (s), 1463, Proud
Ailsa Craig (s), 2189, Chalmers
Tropea (s), 2303, Barber
Mab (s), 1846, Rasmussen
Resolve (s), 2015, Elcoate
Bormida (s), 1499, Ansaldo
Brindisi (s), 1646, Blackburn
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Java (s), 2632, Crawford
Nizam (s), 1615, Dias
Rohilla (s), 2175, Nantes
Surat (s), 1677
Venetia (s), 1551
Queen of England
Vera, 299, Bemberg
Santiago, 460 Meyer
Halewood, 2100, Galt
Bhopal (s), 2145, Hansen
C Macalister (s), 1473, Leslie
C Macnab (s), 1473, Wakeford
Earl of Shaftesbury, 1988, Maynard

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Boadicea, Gifford
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Pigeon, Gray
H M S Plassey, Gunn
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
I M S Dalhousie, Black
I M S Tenasserim, Hewett
R I M S Clive, Street

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.
24 Baria s .... Ostermann ... Madras, April 21.
25 Glenfinlas sp .... Patterson .... New York, Jan 7.
Pekin s .... Street .... London, March 21.

DEPARTURE.

April 24.—Steamer Lalpoora.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
28 Putiala s .... Negapatam.
Nizam s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April.
28 Clan Grant s .... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 29.

For Hull.

Ebro s—3,700 cwts bone-meal, C Mahomed; 1,800 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha.

For Hamburg.

Longstone s—4,000 cwts rapeseed and 127 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Longships s—5,998 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Clandeboye s—48,800 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Antwerp.

Samoa s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, R Kaderbhoy.

For Dunkirk.

Ebro s—200 cwts rapeseed, G Bhurmull; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co.
Longships s—643 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

Sutherland s—2,076 cwts castorseed and 5,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Mortblake s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A Ally Mahomed, and Co.

For Havre.

Carradale s—27 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, G Bhurmull.
Lesburg s—600 cwts rapeseed and 200 cwts mustardseed, Tyabji and Co.

For Trieste.

Chatfield s—275 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Gathenburg.

Ebro s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Stockholm.

Ebro s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Java s—23 cwts sillarus L Damjee; 1 bale piece goods, Tata and Co.
Rohilla s—150 bales cotton, Silas E Sassoon; 114 bales twist, A Jamsetjee.

For Shanghai.

Rohilla s—200 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 255 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, N Roonathdas; 250 bales twist and 200 cwts old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 59 bales twist, A Jamsetjee.

For Kobe.

Java s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama.

Rohilla s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 120 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton Tata and Co; 4 bales twist, Tata and Sons.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 28.

Wadeson, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Grubb, Lt, and Qr-Mr, 1st Bo Queen's no duty, from Dinapur.
Macdonald, Capt, Bengal, 6th Cavy. to rejoin, from England.
Ditmas, Lt, Bo, C Transp, on duty, from Aden.
Londer, Lt, Bo, Ms, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Templer, Capt, Bengal, 5th Punjab Cavy, from leave, from England.
Templer, Capt, Bengal, 19th Lanc, from leave, from England.
Wiche, Major, Bo, 2nd Durham, on duty, from England.
Barge, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Fische, Lt-Col, Bengal, 8th Infy, from leave, from England.
Johnsson, Lt, Bo, 1st Rl Fusirs, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Forde, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Quetta.
Armesley, Lt, Bengal, 33rd P I, from leave, from England.
Kerr, Lt, Bengal, 1st Gordon Highlanders, on leave, from England.
Stoker, Surgn-Major, Bengal, M S, from furlough, from England.
Hamilton, Capt, Punjab, 1st Bedf Regt, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—April 29.

Webb, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Stockwell, Lt, Bengal, Seaforth High, on leave, to England.
Montreson, Capt, Bengal, 17th Cavy, on furlough, to England.
Cochran, Col, Bengal, late Haunts, Regt, on retirement, to England.
Parr, Lt, Bengal, 7th Infy, on leave, to England.
Wadeson, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, to France.
Macdonald, Capt, Bengal, 6th Cavy, on leave, to Meerut.
Grubb, Lt, and Qr-Mr, Bengal, 1st B Queen's, to rejoin, to Malta.
Barge, Lt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Julundur.
Fishe, Lt-Col, Bengal, 8th Infy, to join, to Saugor.
Wiche, Major, Bo, 2nd Dur L I, to join, to Mhow.
Plowden, Col, Bengal, I S Corps, to reside, in England.
Forde, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Poona.
Johnson, Lt, Bo, 1st Rl Fusirs, on duty, to Poona.
Hamilton, Capt, Punjab, 1st Bedf Regt, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr G Toynbee, C S, has been granted by H M' Secy of State for India an extension of furlough.

Mr T W Richardson, Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Depts, is allowed leave for 3 moths.

Mr H J McIntosh, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Depts, is appointed to act as Under-Secy, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Depts, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T W Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr N Bonham-Carter, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Siwan, Saran, is appointed to act as Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Depts, during the absence on doputation, of Mr H J McIntosh, or until further orders.

Mr J Lang, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Gaya, is transferred to Saran and is appointed to have charge of the Siwan sub-division of that district, during the absence on deputation of Mr N Bonham-Carter or until further orders.

In modification of the order of the 13th Dec, 1892, Mr F E Kemp, Asst Supdt of Police, is allowed leave for 3 months

Mr C A Fisher, District Supt of Police, Manbhum, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr F E Kemp, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, is appointed to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Manbhum, during the absence, on leave, of Mr C A Eisher, or until further orders.

The services of Mr H C L Bamber, Asst Supdt of Police, Bhagalpur, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending April 25, as compared with the statement of April 18, 1893:—

	April 18.			April 25.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,93,59,404	5	9	1,98,01,751	15	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,47,81,427	14	3	4,22,11,101	5	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,29,062	7	11	9,27,271	5	6
Sundries	32,92,354	6	4	33,46,066	5	9
Rs.	9,28,12,249	2	3	9,11,83,191	0	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,84,056	0	0	65,53,056	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,59,443	8	0	49,14,423	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,63,68,503	12	5	1,67,75,606	15	3
Credits on do.	1,10,56,359	5	5	1,15,02,051	4	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,78,05,308	0	10	2,64,63,539	8	7
Balances with other Banks	7,42,974	2	6	8,43,208	3	10
Bullion	6,04,318	14	4	5,62,154	13	3
Dead Stock	12,53,819	11	7	12,53,884	9	4
Stamps	10,817	15	3	10,396	15	3
Sundries	19,95,001	10	11	20,19,248	4	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	57,54,720	0	2	63,87,269	10	6
Do. at Branches	1,59,76,926	0	10	1,41,01,331	3	10
Rs.	9,28,12,249	2	3	9,11,83,191	0	0

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to April 25:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	14,92,893	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,50,546	Dec.
Other Deposits	25,20,327	do.
Post Bills	3,98,209	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	23,980	Inc.
Loans	4,07,103	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,45,632	do.
Mercantile Bills	13,41,769	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,32,570	Inc.
Do. at Branches	18,75,595	Dec.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending April 22nd, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,716	38,495	...	2,779	...	30,942
Goods	92,281	84,627	7,654	...	...	67,548
Other earnings	10,122	11,648	...	1,526	355	...
Weekly total.	1,38,119	1,34,770	3,349	...	...	...
Aggregate	18,29,115	19,27,250	...	...	...	98,135

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to April 26, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to April 22, 1893.	1,223,000
Balance to be remitted from April. 23, to 31 March, 1894.	17,477,000

Bishop Barlow, of North Queensland, is one of the few Anglican prelates who do not boast of a university degree. A section of the Australian episcopate was stupid enough to unsuccessfully oppose his promotion because he had not gone through the orthodox academic mill. The Archbishop of Canterbury quietly snubbed these right reverend objectors by conferring on Bishop Barlow the rare distinction of a Lambeth degree. The latest news about Dr. Barlow is eminently to his credit. A cyclone wrecked the Roman Catholic church in Townsville, a leading centre of North Queensland, and Bishop Barlow immediately telegraphed offering the use of the local Church of England to the Catholics until they could make other arrangements to meet the emergency. That was a happy, fraternal inspiration that in all probability would not have occurred to exceedingly learned episcopal M.A.'s and D.D.'s from Oxford or Cambridge. The Catholics thanked the Anglican bishop for his kind offer, but intimated that they had already secured the use of a public hall for their services.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·590	W	3	98·0	72·1	19	..	5·35	+2·25
Agra	29·627	S W	4	101·0	71·0	21	..	2·38	+1·28
Cawnpore	29·635	S W	5	94·0	71·6	58	..	4·32	...
Allahabad	29·590	S	6	101·9	74·8	52	..	3·32	+1·39
Jhansi	29·606	S W	2	101·6	77·7	20	..	2·38	+0·90
Jacobabad	29·682	Calm.	3	110·3	65·3	38	..	3·79	+3·07
Karachi	29·696	W S W	8	108·0	71·8	57	..	4·29	+2·81
Ajmere	29·692	W	8	101·4	66·6	14	—	2·37	+1·48
Deesa	29·728	S	9	108·9	68·8	45	..	0·61	+0·16
Ahmedabad	29·752	S S W	5	105·8	75·6	66	..	0·46	..
Bhuj	29·722	E	11	107·6	72·9	27	—	...	..
Rajkot	29·777	W N W	10	106·9	72·8	75	..	0·50	..
Veraval	29·797	W	14	84·0	79·8	80	..	0·44	...
Neemuch	29·721	S W	10	101·8	70·6	50	..	2·32	+1·54
Indore	29·736	W	7	100·0	72·1	77	..	1·97	+0·97
Saugor	29·628	W S W	5	101·9	69·6	16	..	5·49	—2·87
Jubbulpore	29·672	W	5	104·0	72·1	24	..	5·90	+3·28
Hoshangabad	29·694	S W	4	103·0	71·7	40	—	2·58	+1·30
Khandwa	29·744	N W	12	103·2	79·3	50	..	3·40	+2·10
Raipur	29·636	W S W	7	107·5	88·5	31	..	4·96	+2·45
Nagpur	29·658	N W	12	108·2	75·4	18	..	7·58	+4·76
Amraoti	29·688	W S W	9	106·2	75·8	35	...	7·17	+4·92
Akola	29·698	N W	11	108·6	78·8	47	..	6·97	+4·01
Surat	29·780	S W	F	95·2	79·6	77	—	0·27	+0·02
Malegaon	29·790	W S W	12	104·3	72·6	96	—	0·84	—0·77
Bombay	29·826	S	9	90·5	79·5	67	—	0·83	—0·06
Poona	29·820	W	15	96·5	66·9	66	—	1·53	—0·63
Sholapur	29·821	W N W	13	104·2	71·5	59	—	4·25	+1·92
Ratnagiri	29·828	W	5	90·3	78·9	65	..	1·28	+0·27
Belgaum	29·825	W S W	7	89·3	65·3	72	—	1·43	—2·30
Goa	29·837	E	6	91·1	79·4	79	—	3·63	..
Karwar	29·832	N E	3	88·8	80·1	81	..	2·38	—1·01
Mangalore	29·836	N W	2	90·3	78·4	81	0·02	7·03	+2·75
Calicut	29·826	N	11	90·3	78·0	73	..	6·44	—4·25
Cochin	29·852	N E	M	89·8	76·1	85	0·25	18·91	+3·37
Bangalore	29·849	S W	9	93·2	68·9	82	..	4·03	—1·97
Secunderabad	29·751	W N W	10	101·7	77·3	55	...	10·38	+7·16
Masuliptm	29·688	W S W	9	106·7	83·0	88	..	1·52	—7·22
Bellary	29·812	W	8	101·0	73·9	61	..	1·79	—1·35
Cuddapah	29·785	W S W	..	107·3	82·9	53	—	2·91	—4·54
Madras	29·734	W S W	13	94·7	82·1	56	..	7·62	—17·49
Coimbatore	29·800	W	1	97·3	73·3	74	...	5·12	—2·54
Trichinopoly	29·770	S W	5	102·5	79·3	59	...	4·42	—8·69
Negapatam	29·762	W	7	104·1	81·3	57	..	15·13	—18·34
Colombo	29·880	S W	13	87·0	80·0	77	0·04	39·41	—1·79

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M—Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been unimportant. There has been a brisk to rapid rise in Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Allahabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Malegaon and Sholapur, and a moderate to slight rise or fall in other places. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderately steep over the greater part of the country. Winds are southerly at Bombay and Deesa, north-easterly at Bhuj, Goa, Karwar and Cochin, and south-westerly or north-westerly in other places. The force has been strong at Nagpur, Sholapur, Veraval, Secunderabad, Khandwa and Akola. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Khandwa, 16 at Secunderabad, 14 at Nagpur, 12 at Bhuj and Sholapur. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are partially clouded in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Veraval. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Mangalore and Cochin. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved farther eastwards, and the weather is becoming clearer. The atmosphere is damp and rather cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, and a few local scattered showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

P. S.—At Colombo the wind is south-westerly and is increasing in force, and there are slight indications of monsoon rains in the adjoining seas.

S. H.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·721
Temperature of the Air .... [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 76·0
Dew Point .... 72·6
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·670
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 90·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 78·6
General Directions of Wind* .... WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 217
*From midnight to midnight.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

April 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Canso, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Route Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	Latest Date. H.	Latest Date. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	30	2	49 p.m.	...	12
Suez	30	11	30 a.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 30th April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum. H.	Minimum. M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 29.

10 p.m. .... 81·3

SUNDAY, April 30.

6 a.m. .... 79·8
10 a.m. .... 85·3
2 p.m. .... 87·3
4 p.m. .... 85·9

It may safely be asserted, says the *St. James's Gazette*, that none of his episcopal brethren have ever performed such a feat as formed an episode in the early life of the newly-appointed Bishop of Norwich. After serving a couple of years as curate under Dr. Hook at Leeds, Mr. Sheepshanks went out to British Columbia in 1859, when that colony was a far wilder and more isolated country than now. He did eight years of rough work, and then determined to come home for a holiday, electing to travel via Japan and China, in those days a by no means familiar route. For months he disappeared entirely from mortal ken, and his family began to entertain serious misgivings as to his fate. One evening a young Cambridge man, afterwards headmaster of a well-known grammar-school, but tutor for the nonce to a Russian prince, was smoking a cigarette in his rooms in St. Petersburg, when his servant announced that a moujik wanted to see him very urgently. The unknown visitor was shown up and appeared in the well-worn garb from which Brian O'Lynn derived his simple but practical sartorial notions. To his host's utter bewilderment this uncouth being addressed him in refined English, and presently explained that he was a brother Cantab desirous of securing his good offices. The man, in short, was the Rev. John Sheepshanks, who having landed some six months before near the mouth of the Amor River, had made his way alone and on foot through Tartary, Turkestan, and Siberia to the banks of the Neva.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of DARJEELING TEAS of the celebrated Ripon Tea Co's Estates of best qualities ever introduced into Bombay. Sole Agents:—JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER & Co., Marine Street, Fort; Also FRASER & Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for BAND, 1st D. C. O. Bo. Lancers, a really first class First Cornet Player. Apply stating qualifications to BAND PRESIDENT, 1st D. C. O. Bo. Lancers, Neemuch.

WANTED, a PERSIAN TEACHER, to act for Professor Sheikh Mahamed Ispahani on leave for three months next Term. Salary per month from Rs. 70 to Rs. 85, according to qualifications. To teach the Intermediate, Previous and Matriculation Classes. Applications with testimonials be addressed before 20th of May, 1893, to the SECRETARY of the Samaldas College Board, Bhownagar.

FOR SALE.—The magnificent Russian Duck Tent, 60 by 40, Original cost (Rs. 1,500) lately occupied by Mdme. CORA, on the Maidan, opposite Gaiety Theatre, on WEDNESDAY next. at 4 p.m.. May 3rd.

FOR SALE.—"The Problem of Suffering Lightened by the Cross." A sermon preached in All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, on Good Friday, 1893, by The Lord Bishop of Bombay. Published for the benefit of the Brother Beale Memorial Fund. Price 4 annas.—CAXTON PRINTING WORKS.

RECEIVED MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL FANCY DISHES, Rs. 20, to Rs. 35, to Rs. 50 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TRY OUR FRESH GROUND COFFEE.—It is absolutely pure and unadulterated, therefore best. Being roasted in a closed Cylinder its Aroma is preserved. Only Rupee 1 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT.— A DEPOT for this well known LAMPS has been opened in Hornby Row.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at Rs. 7, 5-8 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of thoroughly matured Pure Manila Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Real Manila Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps.

HAM and CHEESE.—Fresh Consignments, Raw Ham on cut, per lb. As. 15. Whole piece per lb. As. 14. Cheese on cut per lb. As. 12.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co. Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of PANTHER CUBS, (Male and Female). Price Rs. 125 each, or Rs. 200 for both together. Please apply "M. A.," care of this Paper.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA COLOURS.—Silk Sashes, Rs. 8; Ties, Rs. 1-8; Hat Ribbons, Rs. 2 each. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

TILES and BRICKS! Orders to be accompanied with remittances, and addressed to EDWARDS & Co., Tile Agents, 33, Medows Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

WONDERLAND ART POTTERY, Esplanade, Bombay. Four Plaques, being Whimsical Combinations taken from E. Moor's Hindu Pantheon, published 1810, now restored in their Native Character.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

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E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 11th April, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛d., making the price 83⅛d. per oz., was established in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday; and, in New York; the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 83½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having advanced ½ cent to 4·88 dollars. London Stock Exchange quotations were unchanged; but the market rates of discount were further raised ⅜ per cent. both on short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 2½ and 2⅞ per cent., respectively. A quarter of a million in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Two lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay, and 1½ lakh on Calcutta, were allotted by the Indian Council yesterday, at 1s. 2 13-16d., this rate showing an advance of ⅛d. on Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-32d. on the highest price obtained for the extra Transfers placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2¼d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day further extra allotments of Wire Transfers, say of 12 lakhs on Bombay, and of 7¼ lakhs on Calcutta, have been made, at 1s. 2 13-16d., to 1s. 2 27-32d. London Stock Exchange quotations are still without change; but Bar Silver is 1-16d. higher, at 38 5-16d. per oz.; while, in New York, a further advance of ⅝ cent brings the price of the metal to 83 5-8 cents per oz., Exchange on London being unaltered.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were unchanged yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,320,000 quarters, or an increase of 150,000 quarters on the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having amounted to only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 4 5-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. for April-June deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for August-September. In East Indian Cotton, Bengals, Westerns, Tinnys, and Coconadas were all 1-16d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was dull; but the demand for light qualities for India continued, and 39in. 7lbs. and 8¼lbs. Grey Shirtings were still quoted, at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 6d., respectively; but 40s. Mule Twist was again ⅛d. per lb. lower, at 8⅜d. per lb.

A further decline of ⅛d. per lb., has taken place to-day in the price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool, at 4 3-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 1-16 lower in all positions. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals dull; with sales 5,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports are 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained dull. Cotton at Havre has declined two francs, both for "Good" Oomras and "Fine" Broach, at fcs. 46 and fcs. 50¼, respectively.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 19,000 bales less than in the week preceding at 34,000, but the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales greater at 53,000 bales. The Imports were 27,000 bales more at 68,000 bales. The total stock had become greater, by 11,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, it was 143,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though 386,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 70,000 bales, but of Surats there were 21,000 bales more in sight and the figures which we give below show a decrease in the total supply for all Europe of 480,000 bales compared with those for last year, but an increase of 602,000 bales as against 1891; those for East Indian Cotton showing a decrease of 143,000 bales, and of 250,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was ⅛d. per lb. lower than in the previous Friday, and Arrivals were 9-64d. lower in all positions, the spot quotation showing an advance of 7-16d. per lb. as that ruling at the same time last year, and a decline to the same extent on the rate ruling in 1891.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 7 13-16 cents; but July Futures were 11 points lower, at 7·57 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) were 16,000 bales, making the week's total within 3,000 bales of that in the corresponding week last year; the total figures showing a decrease this year of 1,994,000 bales compared with those of last year, and of 1,852,000 bales as against the year before.

To-day, a decline of 1-16 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 7¾ cents; and July Futures are 2 points lower, at 7·55 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 8,000 bales; going against 12,000 bales last year, and 7,000 bales the year before. The quantity in sight was 6,200,000 bales, compared with 6,160,000, bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	46,000	49,000	60,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom..	43,000	41,000	74,000
„ „ Continent.......	26,000	36,000	37,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	4,705,000	6,699,000	6,557,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ..	1,933,000	2,943,000	2,933,000
„ „ to Continent do. ..	1,731,000	2,246,000	2,293,000
Stock in the Ports	650,000	813,000	465,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,780,000	4,260,000	3,178,000
„ „ Surats	321,000	464,000	571,320
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,586,000	1,729,000	1,200,000
„ London	5,000	17,000	20,000
American Afloat	80,000	60,000	110,000
East Indians „	18,000	25,000	25,000
Total ...	1,689,000	1,831,000	1,355,000
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 5-16d.	3 7-8d.	4¾d.
„ Good Dhollera	3⅞d.	3¼d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	7-16d.	⅝d.	15-16d.

Locally, Cotton has been dull to-day, and a further decline of Rs. 2 per candy has taken place. Business has again been upon a small scale, exporters having bought only 400 Broach, at Rs. 220; and 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 205; while the Mills have taken only 350 bales, made up of 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 178; 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 204; and 50 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195; Broach, at Rs. 190; and Untni, at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT has attracted but little attention from shippers, and prices have declined half an anna per cwt. in a quiet market, quotations now being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	11	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	4	10	0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi...............	„	4	8	9	„
Red Delhi.....................	„	4	5	6	„
Hard Yellow	„	5	2	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4	7	6	„
Hard Red	„	4	11	0	„

SEEDS have become dull in tone with only a small export business passing, and prices of Linseed and Rapeseed are one to two annas lower. We quote:—

Linseed ....Rs. 7-4-6 to Rs. 7-7-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. „ 7-7-0 „
„ „ Cawnpore. „ 6-15-0 „ „ 7-1-0 „
„ Red „ „ 6-6-0 „ „ 6-8-0 „

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,736	bales.
Wheat	35,990	cwts.
Linseed.........................	45,745	„
Rapeseed	68,408	„
Gingelly	1,311	„
Poppyseed	5,770	„
Groundnuts	3,016	„
Castorseed	2,765	„
Rice	6,487	„

FREIGHTS.—This market remains very firm in tone; but the demand for tonnage does not increase. Business has been done for Dunkirk, for immediate shipment, at 18s. 6d.; and for Genoa, May-June shipment, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm, at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 25-32d. for Demand, the latter also having been done before long, well into May. For three months' sight Credits, the rate was 1s. 2 31-32d. for ready, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for May delivery, but Bills again coming out, it was doubtful, at the close, whether Paper, at 1s. 2 31-32d., would have found buyers. For cash, and for any time in May 1s. 2 31-32d. was the best obtainable, and with Money remaining scarce and dear as it is, we expect to see rates maintained in the meantime, and they closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 25-32d. to 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 27-32d.	„
Credits do.	......1s 2 31-32d.	„
Francs do.	......1·57¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and drooping again to-day, and some further decline has taken place in the price of Fours, 103 13-16 having been quoted for cash and Monday's settlement, and 104 3-16 for the end of May. At closing, there was a slight improvement, and rates left off 1-16 per cent. higher; 4½ per Cents being quoted at 100¼, nominal.

SHARES are without animation, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas Cotton Mill shares; of Rs. 8¼ in Mazagon; and of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,090.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

POYNDER—April 7, at St Servan, France, the wife of Capt C E Poynder, I S C, of a son.

WILLIAMS—April 8, at Craigie, Lea, Dimbula, Ceylon, the wife of Albert E Williams, Esq, Ceylon P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GUBBINS—McVEAN—April 4, at the residence of the Misses Cowan, 11, Strathearn-place, Edinburgh, John Harington, Second Secretary and Japanese Secretary to H B M's Legation, Tokio, Japan, third surviving son of the late Martin Gubbins, Esq., I C S, formerly Financial Commr of Oude, to Helen Brodie, eldest daughter of Colin Alexander McVean, Esq, J P, Killiemore House, Mull, Argylishire.

HORTON—GANE—April 5, at St Paul's Church, Clifton, Daniel Sydney Horton, of 14, Burlington-street, Bath, to Emily Margaret, only daughter of the late Surg-Maj Gane, of H M Bombay Army.

WESTMACOTT—ARNOTT—April 5, at St Silas Church, Glasgow, Lieut Hugh Richard Westmacott, and Bn2 Welsh Regiment, only son of the late Col G R Westmacott, Hyderabad Cavalry, to Ethel Margaret, second daughter of the late T L Arnott, of Glasgow.

WILLIAMS—Forgusson—April 6, at St Mary's Episcopal Church, Broughty Ferry, Surg-Lieut Charles Edward Williams, Bengal Medical Staff Corps, to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Robert Fergusson, Tayside, Broughty Ferry.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—April 9, in London, Emma Onslow, widow of the late Maj-Gen G Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, aged 50.

FIDLER—April 6, at 36, St John's Wood Park, N W, Catherine, widow of the late William Fidler, of the India Office, Westminster.

FITZJAMES—April 5, at Singapore, from cholera, Frank Arthur Fitzjames, H M Civil Service, Straits Settlements, eldest son of the late Frank Fitzjames, C E, P W D, aged 26.

HARINGTON—April 6, at Bedford, William Sullivan Harington, late M I C E, and of the Indian Public Works Department, Madras.

NAIRNE—April 13, at Coblenz, Mary Florence, the wife of Rev A K Nairne, late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 44.

STUART—April 10, at Harrow, James Stuart, late hon sec of Church of Engirnd Zenana Missionary Society, aged 72.

SZCZEPANSKI—March 7, at Hilton College, Pietermaritzburg, Charles Carrington, second son of Col Szczepanski, Hyderabad Commission, aged 22.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EADON—April 25, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of Captain F H Eadon, 21st Hussars, of a daughter.

LEGGATT—April 16, at Haslemere, Mussorie, the wife of E O E Leggatt, C S, of a daughter.

O'DONNELL—April 19, at Bahraich, the wife of O O'Donnell of a daughter.

WINTLE—April 18, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Lieutenant F H Wintle, 30th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PAUL—COLDSTREAM—April 25, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicols, Chaplain of Simla, Lieutenant Ernest Moncreiff Paul, R E, son of Henry Moncreiff Paul, Esq, of 12, Landsdowne Crescent, Nottinghill, London, to Katherine Harriette, daughter of W Coldstream, I C S.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1893.

GENERAL SIR HENRY PRENDERGAST contributes an article to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for April, in which he chivalrously defends the Burmese from the stigma of cowardice and dacoity, unfairly attached to them. The Commander of the expedition to Mandalay, which at the end of 1885 occupied the capital and deposed King Theebaw almost without firing a shot, was grieved by hearing the Burmans branded as dacoits and cowards not only by newspaper correspondents but by officers and members of the Civil Service. The injurious term dacoit or gang-robber was not applied to the Burmese in the first war, but it was freely used by the historians of the Second Burman War and during and after the expedition of 1885. A writer giving an account of the military situation in December, 1885, spoke of ten thousand dacoits being in motion in the country north of Mandalay—to which no British force had then penetrated—and stated that the "dacoits" in another district had been reinforced by the garrison of a fortress which had been captured by the expedition. Within a month of the outbreak of the war the Burman armies in the field were dubbed dacoits, though the country had not yet been annexed, the proclamation incorporating Upper Burma in the Empire not being issued until the 1st March, 1886. The "dacoits," east of Minhla, were a regularly constituted force of 10,000 strong consisting of five regiments with artillery and the bodyguard. They were directed by a Royal Order issued in the previous October to co-operate with another column of 10,000 men under the generalissimo. When Mandalay was occupied and the King sent down the river in theory the British Commander-in-Chief issued orders to those columns to retire and lay down their arms at the British stations on the banks of the Irrawaddy—orders, which Sir H. Prendergast drily says, were not implicity obeyed. It was only at the end of March, after they had been attacked on several occasions by converging detachments, that they were broken up. The General very justly holds that it was a misapplication of terms to describe regular soldiers defending their country against attack from without as dacoits or robbers. He shares the opinion of General MacMahon who knows the Burmans well, that if they have faults they have also many virtues, and that Englishmen who are brought into much contact with them have a kindly feeling for them which is generally reciprocated. The Burmese hate drill and discipline and loathe work, but they are extraordinarily expert in preparing an entrenchment or a stockade and making an abatis; they can march and shoot, and ride and paddle and swim, they know their way about, and even a peasant man or woman can read a map. In the war of 1824-26 they made use of their skill in improvising fortifications, and again in the fifties and in our own time they fought well under cover. They have the sense to know that in the open they must be cut down like grass by the volleys of regular troops, but when the opportunity of an ambuscade presents itself they attack with great boldness. General Prendergast asks those who taunt the Burmese with preferring to fight in the jungle and broken ground to meeting the enemy in the open whether they would like it themselves if the weapons were changed, and if the Burmese had Martini Henrys or Magazine rifles while they had to fight with swords and spears, or with rifles of which they had not learned the use? Until the experiment has been tried of fighting under those conditions Sir Henry thinks it would be as well not to stigmatise the Burmese as cowards. He is of opinion that they have many qualities most valuable to soldiers; they face death with composure, and he might have added that they are extraordinarily indifferent to wounds. There is no reason why they, if well-armed and well-commanded by officers who understand and like them, should not make useful soldiers, at all events for frontier work. That is Sir Henry Prendergast's opinion, and he saw a good deal of the Burmese when, with everything against them, they showed a great deal of pluck and endurance—"and knew how to die."

Having vindicated the military reputation of the Burmese troops from the aspersions unjustly cast upon them, the Commander-in-Chief of one of the most rapidly successful expeditions on record proceeds to show that he was by no means responsible for the subsequent troubles which arose, and found occupation for thirty thousand good troops with Lord Roberts in command on the spot. Sir Henry very fairly points out that when the expedition of which he had the command was sent to Burma, the Government of India was chiefly pre-occupied with the possible danger of a preponderating foreign influence being set up in Northern Burma. The busy-body, M. de Haas, the French Consul-General of Mandalay, had the insane idea of establishing French influence in Theebaw's Dominions. Seeing that Upper Burmah can only be reached through the valley of the Irrawaddy, which is British, the notion of setting up French or any other supremacy in that remote region was not consistent with common-sense. When too late the French Government recalled M. de Haas, who certainly had exceeded his instructions. But the mischief had been done. In March, 1885, a contract for the establishment of a Royal Bank at Mandalay was signed in Paris. A treaty granting a monopoly of railways had been signed in the previous January: it was ratified in Paris on the 25th November, the very day on which the unhappy Theebaw had to sue for peace in Mandalay. He was deposed, and deported three days later. It is interesting in this connection to recall that the first intimation of the intrigues carried on by M. de Haas at Mandalay was received by the Government of India from the Italian Consul at Mandalay. Matters were further complicated by the imposition of a fine of twenty-two lakhs on the British Burma Trading Company. It was under the circumstances that it was decided to send an expedition to Burma. Theebaw was informed by his Minister of War that the Burmese Army could not only defend his dominion but drive the British out of Lower Burma. On the 7th November orders were issued for the mobilisation of the Royal Army, which was to move towards the frontier in three columns. War was then declared by the Government of India and on the 15th November the British force crossed the frontier. On the 25th Theebaw sued for peace; on the 29th he was dethroned and sent down the river to Rangoon; and his dominions were annexed four months afterwards. The annexation might have been proclaimed on the day "Prince Theebaw" was deposed and removed, for the Royal Army was paralysed and helpless, and the population at large had not yet begun to move; Sir Henry Prendergast modestly attributes the success achieved to the blessing of Providence, good luck, and prudent management—supplemented it is true by the thunder of heavy guns and the rattle of musketry, at one or two points on the Irrawaddy, where the enemy endeavoured to bar the passage of the river to the flotilla carrying the troops.

The military reason for the total collapse of the Burmese defence was that the batteries on the river were badly placed, were taken in rear, and enfiladed by the superior artillery brought to bear on them by the gun-boats. The Minister of War who had promised great victories kept Theebaw in ignorance of the fact that his defences were forced and that the British force was at Ava, fifteen miles from Madalay. Colonel Sladen dexterously opened negotiations while the flotilla went up the river to Mandalay; the King was preparing for flight to Bhamo, when Sladen succeeded in dissuading him from taking so compromising a step, and offered him a guard to protect his Palace which the hangers-on had begun to loot. The guard once in the Palace, resistance by the Burmese forces—still forty thousand strong—became paralysed; the British commander gave his orders through the Council of State as if he were Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese troops. Had annexation been decided upon beforehand the troops might have been at once transferred to the British route and the payment of their arrears, which were considerable, would have reconciled them to the change of masters. Something similar to this was done months later, when some twenty thousand "dacoits" received eight annas a day to do merely nominal work on embankments for the railway to Mandalay. But neither the Government of India nor any one else imagined that in a fortnight from the crossing of the frontier the war would be over—over almost before it began. The only real war was that with the so-called "dacoits," which began early in 1886. The dimensions assumed almost immediately by this guerilla warfare, which lasted two years, was mainly due to the fact that the Burmese soldiers, who laid down their arms near Mandalay when Theebaw surrendered, were dismissed without pay or any provision being made for their subsistence on the way to their villages. They levied contributions on the villagers, who, finding themselves looted, proceeded to loot others in their turn. To cope with the state of things thus brought about it became necessary to send into Burmah and keep there for two years an army three times larger than that which sufficed to overturn the dynasty of Alompra disposing of a force of some forty thousand regulars in a fortnight. Sir Henry claims to have averted another, and perhaps more formidable, complication by sending, on his own initiative, and at great risk, a strong force to seize Bhamo, two hundred and forty miles north of Mandalay, and thus forestall the Chinese who would otherwise have probably seized the northern districts to emphasize her objections to the British invasion of Burmah. By this step the restless spirits on both sides of the border were prevented from raiding, and the Court of Pekin accepted the fact of the occupation of Bhamo subject to a delimitation of the frontier by a Commission consisting of officers of both nations. Sir Henry Prendergast intimates disapproval of the policy of following the Chins and Kachins into mountains and forests beyond the haunts of civilised men. What he recommends is that only those points necessary for commercial or strategic purposes should be occupied, and that British battalions should not be frittered away by the occupation of useless territories or in unnecessary and inglorious struggles with Border tribes. He notes the fact that the Kachins, whose fastnesses have been recently penetrated by British columns, are now in their turn called dacoits. He recommends a firm, consistent, and conciliatory policy on the Chinese frontier, and refers to that pursued in the North-West in regard to Afghanistan as one to be avoided.

BIMETALLISTS will be interested to learn that active steps are in progress at home to bring about the reassembling of the Brussels Conference at an early date. A few days ago a number of Gladstonian members of Parliament favourable to bimetallism met for the purpose of considering how this can be best accomplished. Although no definite decision was, we believe, come to, the general feeling appeared to be in favour of a memorial to Mr. Gladstone, asking her Majesty's Government to promote the resumption of negotiations, not for the purpose of establishing bimetallism pure and simple but to secure a more extended use of the white metal in the currencies of the world. It is proposed that this memorial should be signed by M. P.s irrespective of party predilections, and there are some people sanguine enough to think that such a document would receive the adhesion of a majority of the members of the present House of Commons. In bimetallic circles there seems, in spite of what many consider the provocative speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir W. H. Houldsworth, just before the Easter recess to be no desire to embarrass the Government, and the tone of the memorial will, if the present policy continues, be distinctly conciliatory. It is of course easy to be wise after the event, but bimetallists now see that Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson committed another tactical blunder besides speaking so long. Both Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt used language that implied their approval of the Conference coming together again. It is felt that Sir Henry should have welcomed this assurance as a step, though only a step, in the right direction, and withdrawn his resolution. By going to a division he, to use a common expression, put up the backs of her Majesty's Ministers, and, owing to the action of the Irish members in supporting the Government on what was converted into a strictly party vote, gave the country an inadequate notion of the strength of the cause in the House of Commons.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, who has been on the sick list but is now better, is the faithful companion in the House of Commons of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. When the Session began the member for Central Finsbury took up a place on one of the benches immediately behind the Treasury bench that are mainly occupied by the thick and thin supporters of the Government of the day. Sir William Wedderburn as became a man of his political views, from the first has seated himself below the gangway, not far from the Liberal Unionist, and lately he has been joined by Mr. Dadabhai. Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Dadabhai, Mr. Schwann, and Mr. Caine may almost be considered a Fifth Party, but they have hitherto been decidedly unaggressive, and there is not much fear of any of the little band being committed to the Clock Tower for turbulent defiance of Parliamentary usages. Sir William Wedderburn has begun his career by badgering Mr. Russell about the supersession of Mr. K. M. Chatterjea, the Acting Small Cause Court Judge of Calcutta. Sir William asked one question on the subject the other day, and the afternoon the mail left he was putting another. He wishes that inquiry should be made in India as to the reasons why Mr. Chatterjea was passed over by the local Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Caine will, perhaps, propose as a solatium to the superseded Chatterjea that he should be made law member of Council!

THE "Celebrity at Home" in this week's *World* is Mr. J. M. Maclean, to whose merits the writer does justice in a sketch that is both readable and picturesque. All who know the former editor of this journal will admit the truth of what is said about his independence and his contempt for the arts by which so many of our public men stoop in their desire to keep themselves *en evidence*. His greatest enemy, a Bengalee, would not accuse him of being a self-advertiser, and whatever success Mr. Maclean has achieved in political life since he retired from India, has been legitimately gained. When he re-enters the House of Commons, as he will do so sooner or later, he will be welcomed back not only by Conservatives, but by many Liberals.

As, according to telegrams received in London, the question of India Office expenditure, especially in the Store Department, has been engaging some attention in India, Mr. Schwann was the other evening to have asked about the committee appointed under Viscount Cross to inquire into the working of that much condemned Department, but at the request of Mr. Russell postponed the question for a few days.

THE petition of the Indian Currency Association, which was recently presented to the House of Commons, and which bore the respectable number of 19,663 signatures, is printed *in extenso* in the Sixth Report on Public Petitions. We observe that the Committee on Petitions continue to regard "the brightest jewel in the British Crown" as a Colony.

LADY LANSDOWNE is still slightly indisposed.

A VERY pretty wedding took place, on Tuesday afternoon, at Christ Church, Simla, between Miss Coldstream, the second daughter of the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Paul, an officer of the Royal Engineers. The church was filled to its utmost capacity by the time the happy pair were seen approaching the altar. There were upwards of four hundred present at the ceremony; H. E. the Viceroy, Sir George and Lady White, Lady Hutchins, Lady Miller, and Lady Durand, being amongst them. The bride was dressed in a rich, white satin-gown, and her bridesmaids were clothed in yellow and white. Miss Durand, Miss Arnot, and her younger sister Miss Amy Arnot, Miss Bowyer and Miss Dolly-Dane, followed close behind the bride, all carrying small baskets of sweet smelling flowers; while Miss Dorothy Stephen, might almost have been taken from one of Millais' quaintest and prettiest pictures, the bride's little train-bearer. After the ceremony the guests returned to Mr. Coldstream's hospitable house, where they drank right heartily for prosperity to attend the bride and bridegroom.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer were H. H. the Rajah of Bobbili in Madras, General Biddulph, Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, and Mrs. Biddulph, and Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Webb.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mr. William Astor, £264,000; Dame Margaret Barttelot, £67,200; Sir Henry Fox Bristowe, £11,900; Mr. James Alexander Clark, £69,000; Captain William Buller Fullerton Elphinstone, fifteenth Baron Elphinstone, R. N., £72,500; Mr. Charles Henry Firth, £171,300; Mr. John Gibson, under £60,000; Major William Norton Persse, retired, R. A., £12,000; and Mr. David Wilson (of the firm of Thomas Wilson, Sons, and Co., Limited, Hull), shipowner, £270,582 (gross).

THE Queen has not only contributed to the World's Fair at Chicago specimens of her artistic skill, but has also, says the *Globe*, been pleased to evince her interest in the Exhibition of British Art to be shortly held in Melbourne by the Royal Anglo-Australian Society of Artists, by contributing to the works to be displayed a variety of her own water-colour paintings, together with several etchings executed by the late Prince Consort and herself. Her Majesty's contribution consists chiefly of family portraits in water-colours, and sketches of favourite animals. One portrait of an Indian attendant is likely to be singled out for special commendation. Colonists will be gratified to learn that her Majesty has decided to present the etchings by herself and the Prince Consort to the Melbourne National Gallery on the close of exhibition in city.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Windsor Castle from Florence.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Loder's motion for a penny postage throughout the Empire was withdrawn on the Postmaster-General declaring it would involve a loss of revenue of one hundred thousand pounds beyond the loss resulting from the reduction in the Foreign and Colonial rate of postage to two-pence-halfpenny. Moreover, the sanction of those countries who are parties to the International Postal Convention would be necessary.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

The Standard Bank of Australia has suspended payment. The capital of the Bank is one million sterling, of which £538,000 has been subscribed, and the deposits amount to £870,000.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The number of amendments to the Home Rule Bill amounts to four hundred and twenty-seven, of which sixty-two relate to the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster.

INDIAN PRINCES IN EUROPE.

The Maharajah of Bhownugger yesterday received Lord Kimberley with much ceremony.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived at Lucerne.

THE IRONCLAD HOWE.

The Ironclad Howe is pronounced not to be materially injured, and after her repairs will be thoroughly efficient.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The *Standard*, in a telegram from Simla, states that Russia is seeking to rectify her frontier on the north of Persia.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, has conferred with some of the leading bankers, to whom he declared that the issue of gold bonds was only a last resort, inasmuch as it would retard the repeal of the Sherman Act, wherewith the revision of the Currency Laws should begin.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The death is announced of Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff.

KHELAT NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

It is reported that the troops will all return to Quetta from Khelat in a fortnight's time.

Lieutenant Ingle, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, whilst jumping over the nullah at Khelat accidently shot himself in the leg with his revolver. He is going on well.

As rumours are multiplying regarding the intention of the Government of India towards the Khan of Khelat it may be said as supplementary to what has recently appeared that the military occupation of Khelat town was ordered mainly in the interests of the people of that State. The treasury there is said to contain a great hoard of wealth and badly secured, and the temptation to the lawless section of the people to loot the place was consequently one that might have proved too much for them had not our troops appeared on the scene. There would probably have been anarchy in Khelat, but for the demonstration made from Quetta with such promptitude. The occupation of Khelat is likely to be of a most temporary kind, and the troops will be removed as early as possible.

A SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

A most severe carriage accident took place at Lahore, on Wednesday morning. Mr. F. H. Andrews, of the School of Art, and Mrs. Allcock were severely bruised. Mrs. Vyall had an arm broken, and was kicked on the face by a pony. It appears that Mr. Andrews' dog-cart collided with that of the two ladies.

THE LOWER GANGES CANAL.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the execution, from borrowed funds, of the extension of the Cawnpore Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. The estimate for the work amounts to about thirty-seven lakhs.

CHILAS NEWS.

Latest news received from Dr. Robertson in Chilas is dated the 9th instant. He was then in good health, so that the apprehensions felt in India for the safety of himself and his party may after all prove to be unfounded.

The 23rd Pioneers left Jhelum for Abbottabad on Thursday evening. The proposal to send them to the Khagan Valley was re-considered by the Government of India when it was found that there was a cessation of disquieting reports from Chilas. But it was eventually determined, and no doubt wisely, that the regiment should proceed as originally arranged. The Pioneers will begin their work on the road at the forty-fifth mile out of Abbottabad, and will continue it up to Barong, opposite the Bhimber Pass, which leads into Palas Valley. Whether they will then be sent on further northwards will depend on the course of events beyond the frontier.

The warning for service conveyed to the 37th Dogras at Nowshera will probably re-act on Swat and the neighbourhood, for news travels quickly across the frontier from that cantonment. The tribesmen on the Indus and Kohistan will then be aware that preparations are on foot to punish them if they persist in threatening the force at Chilas.

KACHIN NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Hertz, the Civil Officer with the Sima column, telegraphs that from inquiries made upon the spot he believes that the total gathering at Palap did not amount to more than about one hundred men, of whom about thirty seem to have been Wuntho men, and the rest Kachins. After their repulse by the Sima garrison, the men dispersed in small parties, leaving only a small picket at Palap.

THE RANGOON BRIBERY CASE.

The appeal of Maung Moh Thi, the Thugyi sentenced to one year's imprisonment for attempting to bribe Mr. Fraser, Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, has been dismissed.

THE MAPPIN AND WEBB CHALLENGE CUP.

In the shooting for the Mappin and Webb Challenge Cup between teams of Volunteers the Burma State Railway Voluntees won with 516 points, the Rangoon Rifles making 510 points.

DEATH OF KHAN BAHADUR MIR GHULAM BABA, C.I.E.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, APRIL 29.

The death of Khan Bahadur Mir Ghulam Baba, C. I. E., which occurred from brain fever, last night, has thrown the whole city into a great gloom. Mr. Lely, the Collector, Surgeon-Major Narjman, and all the officers of the station, accompanied the funeral procession, in which the deceased's sons, Mir Muzaffar Hussain Khan and Mir Jaffarali Khan, were the chief mourners. All the Government and Municipal offices, schools, and most of the shops were closed.

OUTRAGES ON THE CACHAR PLANTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce it was decided to address the Chief Commissioner of Assam regarding the disgraceful outrages that lately occurred on the Cachar frontier plantations. A copy of the letter is being forwarded to the Government of India.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL SECRETARYSHIP.

The Calcutta Municipal Commissioners have requested Mr. James Wilson, late editor of the *Indian Daily News*, to take up the Secretaryship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Cowie. It is probable that Mr. Wilson will accept the office.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

At the annual meeting of the Calcutta University, on Saturday, the annual report of the Syndicate was adopted, and Mr. W. Griffiths was confirmed in the appointment of Registrar. A proposal, made by the Syndicate to include the elements of surveying, book-keeping, and shorthand in the curriculum of the Entrance course, was rejected, as also the amendment to refer the matter to the Syndicate for reconsideration.

THE NEW ENLARGED COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, APRIL 30.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Poona City Municipality recently submitted memorials to the local Government protesting against the manner in which the rules, as framed by the Government regarding the Legislative Council, affected the Central Division of the Presidency. The memorialists complained of the unfairness of the distribution of seats in the new enlarged Council.

His Excellency Lord Harris has consented to receive, on the 17th proximo, at the Council Hall, Poona, a deputation from these bodies, and will take the opportunity of offering an explanation of the reasons the Government had in framing the rules as set forth in the Notification complained against.

THE "ORIENTAL" POLICY-HOLDERS' MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

The "Oriental" policy-holders' meeting was held with Mr. Subramaniya Aiyar, C.I.E., in the chair Mr. Rajaratna Mudaliyar proposed, the Hon'ble Mr. Bhashyam Aiyengar seconded, and it was resolved that the meeting protest strongly against the action of the manager and agent in securing his own appointment as a proxy to vote on behalf of the policy-holders. Mr. Ananda Charlu proposed, Mr. Ranganadam Mudaliyar seconded, and it was resolved that it is necessary and desirable that policy-holders' interests should be represented and safeguarded by a director chosen from among the policy-holders, such being not a shareholder.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 28.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here yesterday evening.

TRIESTE, APRIL 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne having left Karachi, on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, at 6 p. m., is expected here, to-day, at 10 a.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Lamu, on the 28th ultimo, from Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¾
Bar Silver	38¼

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	34,000	bales.
„ „ Surats	*nil*	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	63,000	„
„ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,586,000	„
„ „ Surats	14,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton in London	5,000	„

EURASIAN APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been much amused at the letter in your paper of the 26th April, signed "W. A. Chambers." I don't know if he is an European or Eurasian, white or black, but having shown and talked over his letter with some well-informed and intelligent Eurasians, and as I take some interest in this race, having experienced considerable courtesy and kindness from them, I write and give my ideas *experto crede*, and I say that it is as ridiculous to expect political agitation from Eurasians as from Europeans, if by the latter term, domiciled English Scotch, and Irish are meant. I don't take into count foreign Europeans as they have no British sympathies at all, and India does not belong to them. As a native, I don't quite catch Mr. Chambers' drift when he talks of the apathy of Eurasians in the matter of "political questions" of the present day. I suppose he alludes to the various meetings and resolutions got up by our native sabhas here and there in the questions of Legislative Councils, Simultaneous Examinations, congratulations to Messrs. Dadabhoy and Wedderburn, addresses to incoming and departing worthies, &c. Why should Eurasians take any part in such affairs any more than Europeans or rather Britishers I should say? Their interests are inseparably bound in with the British, and they really have no separate identity. From their very nature they can never have a separate nationality. Many Eurasian friends tell me, they are in a state of transition, and that in a few years there will be no Eurasians at all—as owing to education and habits and intermarriages the tendency of their offspring is to revert to the original British type of color, so that in a few years there will be no swarthy complexions among them at all. As it is in the present day many Eurasians are as fair as, or fairer skinned than, Englishmen. At present the fair coloured Eurasians pass for Europeans as a matter of course leaving only a few swarthy skins to be dubbed Eurasians, and these latter, my friends tell me, have the double advantage of passing off at will as statutory and constitutional natives of India, or as European British subjects by birth, so that so long as they gain both ways why should they agitate? Whatever Europeans get, they must get, and whatever Natives try for, they are bound to share in as statutory natives, so where is the fun of agitation. No wonder the Eurasian Association is in a moribund state, having really nothing to do and no real *raison d'etre*. From the very nature of things it cannot have any. The domiciled Europeans and Eurasians have only to stay quiet. India is their country, and the military and civil employes are merely their servants. They are as much British tax-payers as their brethren in Central Finsbury with old Dadabhoy as their mouth-piece and representative. It is hoped that Mr. Chambers and others like him will now see and understand why agitation is impossible and unnecessary from this class, and, as a native, I agree in this view.—Yours, &c.,

April 27.

NATHOORAM.

AN author does not always delight in his own creations. According to a correspondent of the *World*, Thackeray after a time got sick of novel-writing, and no book ever cost an author more grinding labour than did "Philip." The author's weariness and disgust of this work were well-known to all his friends. A great deal of "Philip" was written at the Athenæum, and that it was a most distasteful task was perfectly evident to everyone who happened to see Thackeray at work at it. How he would ever have got through "Denis Duval" it is impossible to conjecture, but the early chapters of his last work narrowly escaped destruction. He had the manuscript in his hand one afternoon at the Athenæum, put it down on a side-table, and forgot all about it until next morning when he was going to begin his writing. The little roll had been swept into a waste-paper basket, and the author arrived at the club just in time to rescue it from the flames.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, like the wounded reptile of the poet, drags its slow length along, but this week's eloquence has been illuminated by a few flashes of brilliancy, and some increase of interest is noticeable both in and out of the House. On the Conservative side the speeches that have attracted most attention were those delivered by Mr. Barton and Mr. Brodrick (the latter a recent visitor in India) on Friday; by Mr. Chamberlain, and that master of graceful oratory, Mr. Plunkett, on Monday; by the modern Bombastes Furioso and Mr. T. W. Russell on Tuesday; and by Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Courtney last night. On behalf of the Liberals no very great effort has been made with the exception of the speeches by Mr. Michael Davitt and Mr. John Redmond, but as I am writing Mr. Asquith is on his legs, and he will no doubt do his best to answer the carefully-prepared speech delivered by the late Chairman of Committees. Mr. Davitt's performance, politics apart, was a remarkable one, and the interruption to which he was subjected by Mr. Brookfield, a Conservative member, was as displeasing to the one side as the other. It is true that Mr. Davitt did make a somewhat free use of his "notes," but not more than is done by many members of the House. At a recent Wednesday sitting at which I was present an esteemed Conservative read almost every word of a long speech in introducing a useful measure, but nobody took any notice, and when he sat down he was complimented by a Cabinet Minister on the able manner in which he had addressed the House. The Radical section of Mr. Gladstone's followers are extremely impatient at the dilatory drip of heavy declamation and have presented the Prime Minister with a round robin, asking him to put a stop to the thing by moving the suspension of the 12 o'clock rule and by utilising the closure. Many Liberals would like him to have silenced his opponents to-night, but as a compromise he is trying to bring the discussion to a close next Tuesday. The Opposition are by no means willing to fall in with his wishes, and are determined that the division shall not be taken if they can help it earlier than this day week. Mr. Gladstone is trying to induce them to surrender by allusions to an autumn session. Up to the present, however, Mr. Balfour's adherents seem determined to withstand these more or less veiled threats. There is talk of possible abstentions of Liberals from the division on the second reading, but these reports are not very well-founded, and there is not much prospect of dissension in the Gladstonian camp before at any rate the Committee stage. The Premier will then find it needful to exercise considerable tact if his Bill goes forward to the third reading without fundamental alterations.

The accounts in the newspapers of the hostilities in Trafalgar-square on Saturday are greatly exaggerated, as Mr. Asquith contends, but I did not see the perambulations of which he spoke in the House of Commons the other night. The curious thing about the affair is that people who were on the edge of the teetotal crowd that captured the square before the appearance on the scene of the regular demonstration were not aware that anything unusual was going except from seeing the busy way in which the gentlemen of the press on the plinth of the Nelson column were making notes. Some of us were very much surprised when we read our *Observer* on Sunday to see what had happened. More serious than the sharp but unfair tactics of the Temperance party is the serious labour dispute that is proceeding in Hull, where the Trade Unionists are engaged in a struggle with their employers, headed by the owners of the powerful Wilson Line. This fight, however, is overshadowed like everything else by the resolve of the anti-Home Rulers to keep public attention concentrated on what they consider the pernicious results likely to follow Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bill if it becomes law.

In the lobby of the House of Commons the other evening I was asked if I knew anything of a rumour respecting a committee that was said to be sitting at the India Office "to inquire into the working of the C. D. Acts in India." From inquiries I find that the report is not without foundation. The committee, I was told yesterday, consists of Mr. Stansfeld as chairman, Mr. H. J. Wilson, an M. P., who has interested himself very much in this question, and Sir Donald Stewart, with General Newmarch, head of the Military Department, India Office, as secretary. What the exact scope of the inquiry is I am not at present able to say, but the investigation is probably connected with an allegation made some time ago that the authorities in India are evading the declared wishes of the House of Commons. The existence of this singularly constituted committee is not generally known, but some advocates of preventive measures who have spoken to me on the subject are extremely indignant that a gentleman who is regarded as the leader of the Social Purity party, and as the most determined opponent of the Acts, should have been chosen to preside over the deliberations of this mysterious committee. Since writing the above I have ascertained from a trustworthy source that Mr. George Russell and not Mr. Stansfeld is chairman. Evidence, it seems, is to be taken.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., despairing apparently of passing his Simultaneous Examinations Bill at any rate for some time to come has been exercising a little gentle pressure on the India Office by means of a question in the House of Commons. He last night asked whether the Secretary of State would arrange through the Civil Services Commissioners, that all open competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service shall henceforth be held both in India and in England, such examinations in both countries being identical in their nature, and all who compete being finally classified in one list according to merit by the C. S. Commissioners. Mr. Russell's reply must have been a disappointment to Mr. Dadabhai if he thought Lord Kimberley would be more disposed than his predecessor to take this leap in the dark. His lordship considers that by the "recent arrangements" under the Statute 33 Victoria ample facilities have been afforded for the admission of natives to the Civil Services, and that it is not desirable to establish simultaneous examinations in the two countries.

Our Roman Catholic Lord Mayor Alderman Knill has once more been the means of raising the *odium theologicum*. The night before last he officially entertained at his civic mansion the new English cardinal and the prelates of his church. This in itself was wicked enough in the eyes of some people who have no charity for believers in a different form of Christianity to their own, but his lordship's great offence is in having proposed the toast of "The Holy Father and the Queen." By mentioning the Pope first, the chief magistrate of the city of London is held to have cast a slur upon the Sovereign of these realms, and he is not likely sorry to hear the last of his indiscretion or whatever it may be called. Yesterday, at the Court of Common Council, he was called to account and justified his action by saying that he followed the example of the guilds who are accustomed at their feasts to drink the toast "Church and Queen." Although the main party of the Common Council to judge from their applause seemed satisfied with the explanation, the feeling outside is very strong as may be shown by the anger of a batch of correspondents in this morning's *Standard*. The editor tells us that he has received "hundreds of letters" to the same effect, and apparently shares the "irritation and astonishment" of Lord Mayor Knill's critics. Mr. Clough, M.P., who put the question yesterday and who is not as the *Westminster Gazette* seems to think a Tory but a Gladstonian uttered a dreadful threat about calling attention to the matter in "another place," but the Speaker may have something to say to this. The whole controversy is scarcely creditable to the age in which we live. No sane person can think that the Lord Mayor is less loyal than, say, Mr. Clough, or that the Municipal functionary wished to affront the Queen of England. At any rate, he is not bigoted, Church of England clergymen and Nonconformist ministers having been his guests at the Mansion House before he asked the Roman Catholic dignitaries to dinner.

We have been hearing a great deal about that amiable idea, Imperial Federation, this week. Lord Rosebery presided on Wednesday at the complimentary dinner given to Sir Robert Duff, the new Governor of New South Wales, and as the noble Earl is the leading advocate of Imperial Federation, the *doyen* of the Agents General, Sir Saul Samuel, took the opportunity of speaking one or two home truths for the benefit of the Foreign Secretary. The veteran representative of the premier Australian colony expressed his opinion that a scheme such as was laid before Mr. Gladstone by an influential deputation yesterday will not strengthen the bonds between the different portions of the Empire, and he warned Lord Rosebery to take care that he did not bring about disintegration instead of federation. Plans for federation, added Sir Saul Samuel, must emanate from the Colonies. Precisely, and it is the knowledge of this fact that prevents Imperial Federation from being little more than an abstract idea. I remember being told a few years ago by a leading politician from one of the principal Australian Colonies that although Imperial Federation was dinned into his ears whenever he came to the old country on business or pleasure—and he has been a pretty frequent visitor—he never so much as heard the thing mentioned when he was at home, his home. With the exception of Canada there is no colony where the cry has, as the Americans say, "caught on." Mr. Gladstone is every day of his life charged with a desire to let the colonies drift away from us, but somehow or other he pleased the Federation Leaguers with what one of his political opponents, Mr. Stanhope, styled a "sympathetic" speech, albeit he discouraged the proposal sometimes put forward to promote the unity of the empire by means of preferential duties. His words may be quoted. He said: "I do not think I should be dealing fairly with you if I held out any expectation that so far as I am myself concerned—which is not very important—and so far as my political friends are concerned, we should ever be prepared to propose the consolidation of the Empire as the means of reversing again the principles of our commercial relations and introducing preferences into the terms upon which commodities imported over sea are received in the ports of the United Kingdom. We have not questioned the proceedings of the colonies in these respects, but we cannot hold out to them any likelihood that Great Britain, which spent twenty years upon the consideration of the present principles of commercial legislation, is likely to reverse those principles." The opponents of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule project, ever on the look-out for arguments against that exciting measure accuse him of inconsistency. He declines to imperil the "sacred principle of Free Trade" even to secure the "consolidation of the Empire," but "he proposes, we are reminded to make provision for the speedy repudiation of free-trade principles in Ireland, and the establishment of a retrogressive fiscal system, chiefly aimed at the injury of British trade. "All roads lead to Rome." Every topic that engages public attention just now is made to bear upon the great Irish controversy.

The lady journalist is distinctly making her way, and proving that women possessing the necessary qualities have just as much chance of succeeding in the newspaper profession as the sterner sex. For a long time the lady reporter has flourished in London, and although she has not yet found her way into the Press Galleries of the House of Parliament, she pursues her occupation elsewhere without let or hindrance. Recently, the managers of the *Times* have taken a new departure so far as this country is concerned by employing a woman on more important work. The admirable letters now being written for the leading journal from the Antipodes are, as your readers may be aware the work of a Miss Shaw who previously won her spurs in this line by the similar mission she performed in Africa for the *Times*. Her success has, I hear, encouraged the *Daily Graphic* to decide upon sending out to India a lady member of the staff of that paper, Miss Billington, to inquire into and describe the silk industry of our Eastern Empire, of which Mr. Thomas Wardle, a well-known authority on the subject, tells me, most encouraging accounts are being received. Miss Billington will start for India early in September, and later I shall be in a position to give further particulars about her plans. In the meantime we may congratulate the proprietors of the *Daily Graphic* on their enterprise and express the hope that the result will be beneficial to one of the most interesting of the Indian industries on which Sir Juland Danvers is to discourse before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, next Thursday week.

On the eve of the picture exhibitions the world of art has suffered a serious loss by the somewhat unexpected death in his sixtieth year of Vicat Cole, the well-known R. A. Although not what can be strictly described as a great artist Cole was among living painters *facile princeps* in the line he made peculiarly his own, that of landscape painting. He first came into notice by two very charming bits of Wye scenery contributed, when he was still almost a boy, to the Suffolk Street Society, and shortly afterwards he secured a footing in the Royal Academy, where his success became so great, that he was soon marked out for the honours so highly prized by the majority of English artists. When only a little more than thirty years old he was elected an A. R. A., and in 1880 he became a full Academician. Among his earlier works the one which gained him the most credit was his "Surrey Cornfield," and of his later production "The Pool of London" has, perhaps, the largest number of admirers. Cole may be said to be the artist of the Thames, whose beauties he reproduced on canvas with a fidelity that all lovers of "the River" recognise. Charming however as are his sketches of the noble stream, they are nevertheless "pot-boilers," and many of Cole's friends never ceased to regret the time he devoted on work that was scarcely worthy of his reputation. He himself was not sorry when his contract with an eminent dealer came to an end, and he could shake off what M. H. Spielmann calls the "snare of commercialism." Nowhere in the Metropolis is Cole's death more deeply regretted than at the Society of Arts, of which he had for a considerable period been a member, and in whose varied operations he actively assisted in the past. His kindness to struggling young artists and his lovable disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The memory of this good man will long be cherished at Burlington House.

Social gossip this week is mainly divided between Mr. "Abington" Baird's will, and Mr. Aston's purchase of Cliveden. It now appears that Mr. Baird had shortly before his death some intention of leaving a portion at least of his property to a certain well-known actress, and consulted a London solicitor on the subject when they were travelling out to America in the same steamer. This gentleman indeed was asked to draw up a will, giving effect to Mr. Baird's wishes, but suggested that it would be more regular if this were done by the ordinary legal advisers of his sporting friend when he returned home. It was thought that what Mr. Abrahams, with a professional delicacy that does him credit, declined to do might have been undertaken by some American lawyer, but such it appears is not the case. Mr. Aston, in buying Cliveden from the Duke of Westminster, has set an example which may possibly be imitated by other American millionaires. If the Americans do not object English people ought not to complain if our transatlantic cousins come over to this country to spend their wealth. But let us hope that they will not all think it necessary to follow Mr. Aston slavishly. It is sufficient that one of our daily papers should be owned by an American. We can hardly contemplate with satisfaction the prospect of the whole of the London Press being in the hands of opulent Yankees.

POLO AND ITS ORIGIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read in the *Bombay Gazette*, of April 26 an essay on "Polo among the English: Its Origin and early History," and have to point out that the statement that polo has been learnt by the Natives of India from the English and from no one else is not correct. The game was generally in vogue in India before its conquest by England. It lost its character as a national pastime later on when India was trembling under incessant political revolutions and military revolts. In the time of Akbar in the sixteenth century polo was a delightful pastime. It was called the game of Chaugan. Emperor Akbar spent his evenings in this game. He even played it on the dark nights by using balls made of Palas wood and set them on fire. (See page 102 Life of Akbar by Colonel Malleson in Sir W. W. Hunter's Rulers of India Series.)—Yours, &c.,

D. W. P.

THE *Matin* states that, in the event of a war, Germany could place 500,000 men in the field against France in her first fighting line. This force could rapidly be raised to a million and-a-half of men, and could be divided into four distinct armies. At the same time, Germany could put 260,000 men in the field against Russia at the commencement of the war, and 800,000 men after a complete mobilisation had been effected.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following letters have been sent to us for publication:—

Mahableshwar, 28th April, 1893.

Sir,—I am directed by his Excellency Lord Harris to enclose, for the information of the Municipal Corporation of Poona, copy of a letter which his Excellency has directed to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in reply to that part of their memorial which requests his Excellency to receive a small deputation of one or two representatives from each of the six districts of the Central Division.

The Poona Municipality, it is true, has not preferred any similar request, but it occurs to his Excellency that it might be agreeable notwithstanding to the Municipality to send a deputation to meet him, and his Excellency believes that such a meeting would at least tend to remove some of the misconstructions which his Excellency and his honourable colleagues think have been placed on their action as regards the distribution of seat, under the new Council Act.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamjee,
President, Poona City Municipality.

Copy.

Mahableshwar, 28th April, 1893.

Gentlemen,—I am desired by his Excellency Lord Harris to reply in this form to that part of your letter, No. 162, dated April 20, 1893, which requests his Excellency to receive a small deputation of one or two representatives from each of the six districts of the Central Division.

2. Assuming that the districts concerned are willing to accept your proposal, it would give his Excellency great pleasure to grant the request and to receive a deputation on his way through Poona on May 17, but the representatives in question ought to understand that a personal interview can effect no change in the intention of Government. His Excellency the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the memorials received on the subject of the Government's scheme of distribution of seats under the rules issued by the Governor-General, and has decided to adhere to that scheme. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that having regard, on the one hand, for the number of interests concerned and their distribution over the Presidency Proper and Sind, and on the other, for the number of seats to be distributed, the scheme is neither unfair nor unreasonable.

3. Under these circumstances it is possible that the representatives in question might not care to take a long journey; but his Excellency suggests the following alternative.

It will be convenient to his Excellency to receive a deputation at the date above-mentioned, both because he would not otherwise have an opportunity of making any statement explaining the views which guided Government in framing its scheme of distribution, until the first meeting of the Legislative Council, and because in addressing a deputation his Excellency could enter into greater detail than is easily adaptable to the form of official reply to the various memorials which will shortly be issued.

If therefore it would be agreeable to the Sabha, his Excellency would be delighted to receive a few of its members at the Council Hall, at 5 p.m., on the 17th; and as the Poona Municipality has also memorialised Government, his Excellency will make a similiar suggestion to that body.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

To the Honorary Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha,
Poona.

THE OVERDUE PILGRIM STEAMER.

MUCH anxiety has been caused about the safety of the s. s. Khiva, owned by Messrs. Hajee Cassum and Co., which left our harbour on the 12th ultimo with nine hundred and fifty pilgrims and passengers on board. A number of friends and relatives of the pilgrims and passengers have flocked to the house of Mr. Hajee Cassum to make enquiries about the missing vessel, which has not yet reached Aden, where she is twelve days overdue. Mr. Hajee Cassum has sent telegrams to Jeddah and Aden, but up to midnight last night he had not received any reply. The mail steamer Victoria which arrived into Bombay harbour with the English mails, at one o'clock, on Saturday morning, did not see the steamer Khiva while on her journey from Aden to Bombay; nor did she hear of the arrival of the Khiva at Aden. Mr. Hajee Cassum thinks that he will receive a reply to his telegram early this morning.

The following are the names of the officers of the steamer:—Captain H. Schumaker; Mr. J. Brolly, Chief Officer; Mr. C. G. Schway, Second Officer; Mr. R. Lynas, Third Officer; Surgeon R. P. Pinto; Mr. Peter Fairbairn, First Engineer; Mr. F. J. Archer, Second Engineer; Mr. P. Hartly, Third Engineer; and Mr. J. L. Mackenzie, Fourth Engineer. The number of the crew is seventy.

DEATH OF MEER GHULAM BABA, C. I. E.

IN the death of Khan Bahadoor Meer Ghulam Baba, C. I. E., which took place, at Surat, on Friday night last, the community of that city loses one of its most prominent and influential members. The son of a former Cazee of Surat, Meer Ghulam Baba was, in 1860, married to a daughter of Meer Jaffer Ali Sarfaraz Ali, a nobleman of Baroda, and grand-daughter of the late Nawab of Surat, Meer Afzeeludin Khan; the second daughter being married about the same time to the Nawab of Beyla. Being thus highly connected, Meer Ghulam Baba acquired considerable influence among the citizens and successive Government officials of Surat, by whom he was much respected. Some time after municipal self-government was introduced into Surat, Meer Gulam Baba was, on the recommendation of the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, appointed president of the board of Municipal Commissioners, an office which he subsequently resigned. About seven or eight years ago Government conferred upon him the title of a Khan Bahadoor. He was the principal proprietor of the Meer Ghulam Baba Mill at Surat, which was opened by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, then District Judge of Surat. The title of a Companion of the Indian Empire was conferred upon the deceased a few years ago in recognition of services rendered to the State during the License Tax riots in Surat in 1878. He was a very popular member of society; and in respect to his memory, the mills, schools, and public places of business were closed on Saturday, his funeral being attended by the Collector and all the principal inhabitants of Surat. Meer Ghulam Baba had been a widower for some years; and leaves behind him several sons and daughters.

MILITARY NEWS.

LT-COL. L. W. TAYLOR, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery has completed five years' service as a regimental Lt.-Col., and is placed on the Indian Supernumerary List.

IT was suggested a short time since that as the Martini-Henry and the Lee-Metford rifles both had advantages and disadvantages, the advantages of each should, as far as possible, be selected and united for the purpose of making a perfect arm. As a result, the Ordnance officials have issued circulars to all the Army and Navy depots, notifying that a combination carbine is in course of construction, and when a sufficient number are completed, they will be issued to the cavalry regiments. The results obtained from the new weapon will probably justify the manufacture of a rifle on the same principle for issue to the remainder of the Army, and also to the Navy. The new weapon is to be called the Martini-Metford Cavalry Carbine Mark III. The conversion is made from the Martini-Henry Mark II., and consists, generally, in fitting the carbine with new barrels of 303-in. Calibres having the chamber and rifling the same as those of the Lee-Metford magazine rifles. The body is filed down at the top in front of the block, to enable the sights to be seen when the leaf of the back sight is down. The length of the barrel, over all, will be 21in. The Metford system of rifling will, of course, be adopted, having seven grooves of a depth of ·004 of an inch. The length of the carbine is 3ft. 1 5-16in. Weight, 6lb. 12oz. The ammunition will be the same as used for the Lee-Metford rifle.

THE Cawnpore market is the best indeed we possess of the agricultural situation in the N.-W. Provinces; and now that the harvest is in the general idea there is that exports of wheat will exceed those of last year. There is little doubt that if it had not been for the damage done by hail during March, the increase would have been very marked. Up to date there has been steady demand from the ports for shipment. The rapeseed crops throughout the United Provinces are exceptionally good; large supplies are coming in which find a ready market in Bombay. The storms of March do not appear to have affected rape so much as wheat. On the other hand, as regards linseed, the severity of the weather prevented proper germination; supplies are consequently scanty for the time of year, and prices rule rather high. The demand for linseed is good both from the Calcutta side and from Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE news received yesterday from Gilgit concerning Chilas affairs is very re-assuring.

NOT the least heed should be given to the reports that the Khan of Khelat has been told that his deposition has been decided upon, that his country is to be annexed, and so forth. In whatever way the matter may be settled, there will certainly be no annexation, and the Khan's case personally will only be decided after full consideration by the Government of India.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has, it is understood, recommended that the payment of two instalments of rents, each amounting to two lakhs of rupees, due by the Ruby Mines Company, be postponed *sine die*. This recommendation is likely to be accepted by the Government of India, as otherwise the Company might not be able to continue operations. The rent will be recovered when the concern is a paying one.

MR. J. B. FULLER, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in the Central Provinces, goes on leave shortly, and it seems likely that his place will know him no more. When he returns it will probably be to his original sphere in the North-West, which by that time should have something eligible vacant for him. By common consent Mr. Fuller has done a work of the greatest value for the revenue system of the Central Provinces, and he has now carried the methods he introduced to a point where their working and development can be left to a successor. Mr. L. Carey will officiate in the appointment on Mr. Fuller's departure.

MR. E. MCCALLUM, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been granted an Invalid pension with effect from the 20th of March last.

CHINESE interest in the Pamirs seems to be developing. The report comes from Berlin that the Chinese Government are having made in that capital new maps of the Pamir territory. These are to serve as a basis for the negotiations with Russia, and a decision, therefore, cannot be expected for some months. The Chinese Government, it is added, evidently does not yet know itself what to claim as within its boundaries. Russia seems to be showing a very conciliatory attitude towards China in her negotiations about the Pamirs.

MAJOR W. H. WATERS, R.A., has been appointed to succeed Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., of the Indian Staff Corps, as Military Attache to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. The appointment was previously held by Colonel Moore-Molyneux, of the Indian Staff Corps. Major Watson proceeds to Russia this week to take up the appointment.

AT the sixty-seventh annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company held at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 11th of April, 1893, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1892, were reported:—3918 new proposals for Life Assurance were received during the year for £2,295,525; 3455 policies were issued, assuring £1,766,842; the total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1892, amounted to £22,438,181; the claims by death or matured endowments which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £705,942; the annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1892, to £1,022,610; the accumulated funds at same date amounted to £7,741,654.

THE improvement of the road up the Khagan Valley will place Chilas, Bunji, and Gilgit in much closer communication with the Punjab than is possible by the existing roundabout route through Kashmir. Thus the distance from Abbottabad to Chilas, by way of the Babusar Pass, will be only one-third of that which has to be traversed from Bandipur near Srinagar over the Trajbal and Burzil Passes. Along the one hundred and fifty-four miles which lie between Abbottabad and the post which is now held in the Indus Valley, there are forty miles of a road which camels can march over, then ninety-five practicable for laden mules. This brings one to the crest of the Babusar Pass. The nineteen miles onwards to Chilas form the worst section. There is only a hill path down to the Indus Valley, and Chilas must be between nine and ten thousand feet lower than the Pass. The route is regularly used by traders who employ camels and mules for the first one hundred and thirty-five miles, and then have to engage men to carry their goods to Chilas. Our Engineers can, of course, make a zigzag road practicable for mules on this section, as it is only a question of labour. Meanwhile, however, the 23rd Pioneers can improve the mule-track up the Khagan Valley, and in June, when the snows have melted on the Babusar, they can cross the Pass and set to work on the northern side. Their presence in the Valley which forms the northern part of the Hazara Civil District will have a wholesome effect in keeping the tribesmen in the Indus Kohistan quiet, and they should not be withdrawn until their task of road-making right through to the Indus has been completed. A new road on our North-West frontier has always a good political effect, and in this instance, as all but nineteen miles will be in British territory, there can be no reason for delaying the work of construction. Several lakhs of rupees will be saved annually by this route to the Indus Valley being opened out, as the provisioning of the Gilgit garrison will be greatly facilitated.

A TELEGRAM received from the British Agent at Gilgit, dated the 20th instant, makes no mention of further fighting about Chilas. Reports from that place state that the enemy declare they mean to advance up the right bank of the Indus to Darong, half-way between Chilas and Bunji, and thus to block the line of communication. Chilas stands on the left bank of the river, and the intention of the Kohistanis is to avoid coming into collision with the garrison there. The Gor tribesmen about Darong, who have all along been friendly, have undertaken to hold the roads leading into their territory, should the enemy really try to carry out their programme. Such tactics are opposed to those usually adopted by the tribesmen, who like to have their retreat secure.

MR. J. R. BELL, Engineer in charge of the Frontier Railway Surveys, proceeds home on short leave next week.

SO little warlike is the character of the move up the Khagan Valley that the 23rd Pioneers will have to find their own covering parties when engaged in improving the road. These, however, will probably not be required until the neighbourhood of the Bhimber Pass is reached, far up the Valley.

ANOTHER rising has taken place in Keonjhur. Two months ago the affected districts were pacified by Mr. Cooke, Commissioner of Orissa, who visited the Tributary Mehals with an escort of three hundred police under Mr. Dunbar. A force of two hundred police under Messrs. Dunbar and Walker has again been despatched to Keonjhur.

THE dacoity at Lakhimpur, in Oudh, says the *Morning Post*, was the most daring committed in those Provinces for many years. The gang numbered some thirty men, who are believed to be Bhutias, and they were all well-armed, some carrying Martini-Henri rifles. They boldly raided and looted the bazaar, and when the Thanadar and Deputy Collector endeavoured to urge the cowardly police and the terror-stricken villagers to resist the dacoits, the latter immediately shot down the representatives of law and order. They also tortured an influential banker who has since died, and not being satisfied with the loot obtained from an opulent bunniah they seized his little daughter and ruthlessly murdered her. The gang completed an exploit for which there is no parallel in the latter-day history of the United Provinces by burning the thana to the ground. Colonels Tweedy and Harrison, and Mr. Lang, District Superintendent of Police, are in pursuit of the dacoits, who came from the Pilibhit district. It is a question, however, whether regular cavalry ought not to be employed to deal with such stick-at-nothing ruffians.

MR. A. MCLAREN MONTEATH, C. S. I., B. C. S., whose death has just been announced by telegraph, entered the service of the East India Company in the year 1856 and left India in August, 1880, on two years' furlough, which was followed by his retirement. In the early part of his career he held the office of Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for some four years; he officiated as Director-General of the Post Office from May, 1863, until December, 1864, and was permanently appointed to that important post in March, 1867. On the occasion of his retirement from active service he received a highly eulogistic recognition of his services as Administrator of the Post Office. During his continuous regime of thirteen years, the compilation of the Postal Guide and of the Post Manual were first undertaken; the systems of sorting mails on the mail steamers between Suez and Bombay, and of travelling Post Offices on railway lines in India were introduced; and the Insurance, Value-payable, and Money-Order systems were inaugurated. His able administration led to a large development in Post Offices, mail lines and other postal facilities, and the Government of India, whose full confidence Mr. Monteath enjoyed, concluded their resolution by saying that they "could not part with this distinguished officer without sincere regret." He was decorated with the order of the C.S.I., on the 1st of January, 1877. Mr. Monteath's loss will be greatly felt by his numerous friends and admirers, and by his old subordinates, to whom he endeared himself by an ever-present solicitude for their interests and a ready sympathy for their troubles.

It having been brought to the notice of the Madras Government that the accommodation at the Bangalore City Station—which is now the junction station of the Southren Mahratta, Mysore, and Madras Railways—is insufficient for the increased traffic, the Government has called upon the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to submit plans and estimates for its improvement and enlargement at acost, we hear, of Rs. 1,77,000.

To the April *Blackwood* Mr. T. E. C. Bodley contributes an interesting personal reminiscence of M. Taine. "The author of the 'Histoire de la litterature Anglaise,'" he says, "always maintained his interest in the land and language he had profoundly studied; but there was one of our national mysteries which he could never fathom—that of our nobiliary titles. 'Can you explain to me something very curious?' he asked. 'I suppose it is still considered an honour to sit in your House of Peers; but why, as a penalty for doing so, should my friend Sir William Thomson, whose reputation belongs to Europe, and not to England alone, bury his illustrious identity in an unknown title? Even if he had followed the example of Tennyson and Macaulay,' he went on, 'and called himself Lord Thomson, that would not have been distinctive enough; he was celebrated as William Thomson, and he ought to have called himself Lord William Thomson.' I explained that that style could not be applied to a peer, as it indeed indicated that the person so addressed belonged to a certain small section of commoners. 'Well,' he said, 'it is another peculiarity of the British constitution.'"

The perilous dignity of the sultanate of Turkey was never an enviable one, but the lot of the reigning Sultan would seem exceptionally pitiable. The sketch of Abdul Hamid in Mrs. Elliot's recently published "Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople" is, says a writer in *Blackwood's*, pathetically graphic. Patriotic and sincerely pious according to his lights, his tastes are simple, his habits unostentatious, and he labours in the interests of his empire far harder than the meanest of his subjects. Yet even the mendicants and hamils can hardly envy the viceroy of their Prophet and the representative of the Caliphs. He seems to be always haunted by the spectres of dethroned or murdered predecessors—and indeed it is doubtful now whether his kinsman Murad, whom he supplanted, is not still dragging out a wretched existence in some unknown prison. Mrs. Elliot saw him trust himself, on some special occasion, beyond these guarded palace-walls, where he takes every precaution against poison. "A most unhappy-looking man, with a look of absolute tremor in his large Eastern eyes." "These eyes haunted me for days, as of one gazing at some unknown horror." It is certain that, at all events in the conditions of the East, wealth can do little for human felicity. Perhaps there are no more unhappy men in the Turkish empire than its Sultan and the ex-Khedive who is his captive.

George Parsons Lathrop tells a story in *Harper's Magazine* which fairly exemplifies the artificial way in which American picture-buyers fill their galleries. An American purchaser asked the advice of a distinguished French painter who was visiting New York as to what picture he should buy in a certain dealer's gallery. The Frenchman strongly recommended a picture by an American artist, the price of which was 300dols. But the name of the American artist was (we will say) Toodles. "Oh," said the patron of art, "I don't want to hang in my house a picture by a man named Toodles. Why not get that Lerolle over there? It's about the same size." "But," said the French artist, "it is not so good as Toodles', and the price is 1,500dols." "Never mind," replied the American magnate. "When I show the picture to my friends I want to be able to say it's a Lerolle—not a Toodles." And forthwith he bought the Lerolle, at 1,500dols. against his foreign adviser's advice.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh's appointment to the First Regiment of Foot Guards at Potsdam was to take effect on April 1, and marks the practical transfer of the prince from the English Royal Family to that of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, whose heir he will eventually be. Hitherto he has ranked at home and abroad as an English prince, but from this time he will have to be numbered amongst the many paltry princes of Deutchland. At the same time the German Emperor has shown his sense of the prince's origin and connection by appointing his favourite aide-de-camp, Major von Bulow, to be his cousin's military governor and tutor. The young prince is by far the most lovable of all the descendants of her Majesty. He has a very winning way about him, which is certainly not inherited from either his father or his mother. He will be nineteen next October, so it is time that he began to settle to the work of life.

Mr. Newman Hall has a story in the *Sunday Magazine* about Professor Sedgwick, the geologist. The Professor narrated how he had recently been seated on a heap of stones by the roadside in the neighbourhood, amusing himself with his geological hammer, examining some of the abounding fossil remains. A lady rode up to a gate leading into a private road close at hand. The gate was latched, and the stone-breaker arose and opened it for the fair equestrienne, who offered him a penny for his services, which he accepted without hesitation, doffing his hat in thanks. Next day he found himself seated at the Crown table d'hote beside the lady, greatly to the amusement of both when recognising each other. One Sunday morning, wandering on Salisbury Crags, perhaps on his way to kirk, he rested for a few minutes on a rock, which, according to his wont, he examined by aid of his pocket-hammer. An old woman passing by, Bible in hand, thus admonished him, "Ye ken ye're breakin' stanes but ye're breakin' Sabbath." He did not neglect sermons in churches, but he was also finding "sermons in stones."

Some idea of what a modern Bishop has to do may be gleaned from the figures recently given by Dr. Thorold, Bishop of Winchester, to an interviewer. During 1882 the Bishop received over nine thousand letters, wrote five thousand; preached sixty-seven sermons, held seventy-seven confirmation services and one ordination, attended thirty-one committees and thirty public meetings, delivered one hundred and eleven addresses, consecrated four churches and five churchyards, opened one church, and had one hundred and seventy-two formal interviews. Nor is all this work done amidst the comparative repose of Farnham. "Just before Christmas," says the Bishop, "I was away for seven weeks in the diocese, and during that time I slept in twenty-two different rooms. I always preach every Sunday if I can, often in the villages round about, and a good deal at Farnham. My literary work I can only do in my holidays. I have a volume of sermons nearly ready now, but am waiting the time to complete them. Questions of Faith and Duty, and the series published in the *Sunday Magazine*, were written when I was compelled to rest, and unable to preach on Sundays. I will never send out work but what I feel to be my best. I won't do slip-shod work, for what one writes may be useful in so many quarters. The work of the pen lives on when the fingers are dust."

MR. PROBYN'S CURRENCY BILL.

The following is the text of a Draft Bill to amend India Coinage and Currency Acts as prepared by Mr. L. C. Probyn to give effect to the proposal made by him at the Institute of Bankers in December last:—

Whereas, it is expedient to stop the coinage of Silver Rupees, except on account of the Government, and to provide for the rupee currency of British India being based on gold; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Gold Standard Act."

It extends to the whole of British India, and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. The Acts, and the parts of the Acts, detailed in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

All coins coined, appointments made, rules prescribed, circles of issue established, notifications published, and notes issued under any such Acts, and parts of Acts, shall, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to be respectively coined, made, prescribed, established, published, and issued under this Act.

3. Wherever Standard Gold is referred to in this Act, it shall mean metal containing eleven parts of fine gold, and one part of alloy.

4. The Head Commissioner, the Commissioners, and the Deputy Commissioners appointed under Act III., of 1871, shall, in their respective circles of issue on the demand of any person, issue from the office or offices of issue established in their respective circles, promissory notes of the Government of India, payable to bearer on demand, of the denominations prescribed under this Act, on the terms following:—

(*a*) In exchange for the amount thereof in current silver coin of the Government of India; or,

(*b*) In exchange for the amount thereof in full legal tender gold coins of the United Kingdom at the rate of sixteen rupees for £1; or,

(*c*) In exchange for the amount thereof in gold coins other than the full legal tender coins of the United Kingdom, at such rates as the Governor-General-in-Council may from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India" prescribe; or,

(*d*) In exchange for the amount thereof in gold bullion, or gold coins other than the full legal tender gold coins of the United Kingdom, in quantities of five tolas and upwards, at the rate of sixteen rupees for 123·27447 grains of standard gold. Any fractions of a note necessary to bring the issue to the exact amount tendered under clauses (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), may be paid in cash.

5. Gold received under clause (*b*) of section 4 may, and all gold received under clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of section 4 shall, be made into bars of standard gold, weighing 77046½ grains troy each. Such bars shall be called Standard Gold Bars, and shall be legal tender for ten thousand rupees; and the corresponding rate of 123·27447 grains of standard gold for sixteen rupees, shall be, and shall be called, the established gold par.

6. Notes of ten thousand rupees, which shall be called gold notes, shall not be issued under clause (*a*), but only under clauses (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), of section 4 of this Act, and shall be promissory notes payable at the option of the holder, either in current silver coin of the Government of India, or in gold. If payment of gold notes shall be required in gold, payment shall be made at the option of the Commissioner of Currency, either in £625 in full legal tender British gold coin, or by a standard gold bar. Notes of one thousand rupees and of such other lower denominations as may be prescribed under this Act, shall be called silver notes, and shall be issued under section 4, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), of this Act, and shall be payable in current silver coin of the Government of India.

7. The Head Commissioner, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners may require any bullion or coins received under section 4, clause (d), of this Act to be melted and assayed.

Any loss of weight caused by such melting or assay shall be borne by the person tendering the bullion or coin.

8. Every person so tendering bullion or coins under section 4, clause (*d*), of this Act, shall, after the expiration of the time necessary for melting and assaying the same, be entitled to receive therefor a certificate signed by the person authorised to issue the notes aforesaid.

Such certificate shall:—

(i) Acknowledge the receipt of such bullion or coin.

(ii) State the amount of notes issued under this Act or of such notes and cash, to which the holder is entitled in exchange for such bullion or coins.

(iii) State the interval, which shall not be more than fifteen days, on the expiration of which, if the certificate be presented to such office, the holder shall be entitled to receive such amount.

9. The whole amount of gold coin and bullion received in exchange for gold notes under section 6 of this Act, or the standard gold bars into which it may be made under section 5, shall be appropriated and set apart as a special reserve, to pay such notes so long as they are outstanding; such reserve shall be called the gold note reserve, and such notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the general credit of the Government, as well as on the security of the gold note reserve.

10. The remainder of the coin and bullion received under this Act shall be called the general metallic reserve, and shall be set aside and secured, except as hereinafter provided, for the payment of silver notes. If any gold notes are tendered for exchange into silver coins, a corresponding amount of gold shall be transferred from the gold note reserve to the general metallic reserve in exchange for a corresponding sum in silver coins at the established gold par.

11. The Secretary of State for India shall from time to time fix the amount of the general metallic reserve which may be invested; but such amount shall not exceed half the average amount of silver notes in circulation during the previous three years; and it shall not exceed eighty millions of rupees until the gold held in the general metallic reserve shall have remained for at least one year at not less than one hundred millions of rupees, nor until, as hereinafter prescribed, the Governor-General-in-Council shall have notified that the Currency Department will at all times give gold, at the established gold par, in exchange for rupees and silver notes, if brought for the purpose in quantities of ten thousand rupees.

12. The amount so fixed shall be published in the "Gazette of India," and the whole or such part thereof as the Governor-General-in-Council from time to time fixes shall be invested in Securities of the Government of India, or in Securities guaranteed by the British Government. Any investment above eighty millions of rupees shall be in securities guaranteed by the British Government.

13. The said general metallic reserve and the said Securities shall be appropriated and set apart to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said silver notes, and the said silver notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the security of such general metallic reserve and such securities as well as on the general credit of the Government.

14. Whenever the silver in the general metallic reserve constitutes less than one half of the total of such general metallic reserve, the Governor-General-in-Council may order the Mint Master to coin, under Act XXIII., of 1870, for such general metallic reserve, rupees, half rupees, quarter rupees, and eighth of rupees; and may either issue notes in payment for such silver at its bullion value, or pay for it at its bullion value, either in silver or gold, from the general metallic reserve; but only so much shall be coined as shall bring the proportion of the general metallic reserve held in silver up to one half of the whole. The excess value of the coins coined over the bullion value shall be taken in gold at the established gold par from the general metallic reserve, and shall be set aside as an Equivalence Fund, apart from the general metallic reserve, for the purpose of securing the difference between the bullion value of the silver coins and their nominal gold value.

15. No coinage of silver other than that provided for under section 14 of this Act shall be authorised except in exchange for a corresponding weight of silve coins, coined under Acts XVII. of 1835, XXI. of 1838 XIII. of 1862, and XXIII. of 1870, and under this Act.

16. It shall be lawful for the Government of India from time to time, as it may think fit, to use the whole or any part of the interest of the investments made under section 12 of this Act, or any other part of the Revenues of India, for the purchase of gold to be added to the Equivalence Fund. Any such addition to the Equivalence Fund shall be only available for the purposes of the Fund as laid down in this Act.

17. At any time after the portion of the general metallic reserve held in silver has continuously for one year been less than that held in gold, the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification published in the "Gazette of India" declare that the Head Commissioner, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners of Currency shall at all times give gold at the established gold par, in exchange for rupees or for silver notes, if presented for the purpose in quantities of ten thousand rupees, and the silver coin so received shall take the place of the gold in the general metallic reserve.

18. On the issue of the notification prescribed by section 17 of this Act transfers to the Equivalence Fund under section 14 shall cease, and the gold then in the Equivalence Fund shall be transferred to, and form part of, the general metallic reserve. And all the gold in this general metallic reserve shall be available for securing the exchange into gold of rupees and silver notes under the notification referred to.

19. Sections 9, 10, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, and 25 (excepting the clauses and proviso repealed) of Act III., of 1871, shall be applicable to notes issued, and investments made, under this Act.

20. In addition to the information, the publication of which is required by section 23 of Act III., of 1871, the abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue shall show separately

(*a*) The gold reserved for gold notes.

(*b*) The gold reserved for silver notes.

(*c*) The gold for the Equivalence Fund.

(*d*) The securities of the Government of India.

(*e*) The securities gauranteed by the British Government.

(*f*) The rates at which gold coins shall be received under clause (*c*), section 4 of this Act.

SCHEDULE OF ACTS AND SECTIONS OF ACTS REPEALED.

Number and Year of Acts.	Parts Repealed.	Particulars.
XXIII. of 1870 ..	Sections 4, 19 to 26, and Clauses (5), (6) and (7) of Section 27.	Indian Coinage Act
III. of 1871	Sections 11 to 14, 15, 17, and Clauses (4), (5), and (6) and Proviso of Section 25.	Indian Paper Currency Act.
IX. of 1876	The whole.	Native States Coinage Act.
XV. of 1880	The whole.	Currency Investment Act.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERS' PENSIONS.

On Monday, April 10, replying to Mr. Kimber, Mr. G. Russell said: In so far as the memorials of the Civil Engineers dealt with the low sterling value of the pensions payable in rupees, they have been met by the decision to issue all such pensions in England at a minimum rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee. There are other points connected with the pay and promotion of the Civil Engineers which are still under consideration, and until a decision has been arrived at, the correspondence is incomplete and cannot be laid.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State is not aware that a public meeting has been held to protest against the appointment of Mr. Ormond, an English barrister, to act as second judge of the Small Causes Court at Calcutta over the heads of experienced Indian public servants who are now acting as third, fourth, and fifth judges at that Court, but we learn from the Indian newspapers that his appointment has caused dissatisfaction. The responsibility for the selection lies with the Lieutenant-Governor, and we understand that seniority, though frequently, is by no means invariably, recognised as ground for promotion. The Secretary of State has no information respecting Mr. Ormond's qualifications; but I must point out that having officiated as assistant secretary to the Bengal Government in the legislative department, Mr. Ormond is not unconnected with the public service. The Secretary of State, as at present advised, sees no sufficient reason for interfering in the matter.

IMPERIAL AND INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

In reply to Mr. Gourley, Mr. Robertson said: The total number of officers and men employed is—In Imperial troopships 706; in Indian troopships, 1,042. I will give the hon. member the details of ratings if he desires them. The present troopship system is neither dilatory, uncomfortable, nor expensive as it compares favourably in all these respects with the class of ships employed as hired transports. There is no intention of abondoning the use of Government vessels for the movement of troops, supplemented to a considerable extent by hired transports.

THE PREVENTION OF FAMINES IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, April 11, Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the measures of protection against the prevention of famine, recommended by the Indian Famine Commission in Part II. of their report, had been adopted; and whether he would consent to the production of a returnshowing such recommendation and the course which had been taken with regard to it—Mr. G. Russell: The measures for protection and prevention against famine, mentioned in the question, have been considered: some of them have been considered some of them are being carried out. The Secretary of State will ask the Government of India if they can furnish a return as suggested in the second clause of the question.

INDIAN FINANCE.

On Thursday, April 13, Mr. G. Russell, in reply to Mr. Caine, said the importance of effecting economy in the military expenditure had been impressed on the Government of India on more than one occasion. A considerable saving had been effected not from the abolition of the Presidential Army commands, but from other measures of reorganisation recommended by the Indian Army Commission of 1879, which had in the main been already carried out. The final change now proposed might cause a slight further decrease of charge. As to the land revenue, the Secretary of State was not aware that the increase of expenditure was permanent so far as it was caused by settlement operations. The opinion expressed in the report by Mr. Skrine on the condition of the inhabitants of Bengal as to the effect of the salt duty were not very generally accepted. It was a matter of regret that it should be necessary to retain the duty on salt at its present amount, and if the state of the finances should permit the Government of India would gladly take an opportunity of reducing it; but at present there was unfortunately no prospect of any such reduction.

INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In answer to Mr. Naoroji, Mr. G. Russell said the Secretary of State considered that by the recent arrangements under the Statute XXXIII. Vict., cap. 33—passed for the express purpose of enabling the Government to admit natives of India, when qualified, to the highest offices in India, without having to come to London to compete—ample facilities had been afforded for the admission of natives in India to the Civil Service, and that it was not desirable to establish simultaneous examinations in India and England.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

The political situation in Egypt remains practically unchanged, but the operation of the various reforms established by British influence is (says the *Times'* Cairo correspondent) being seriously impaired owing to the anti-European sentiment throughout the country, which is mainly caused and supported by the Ministry.—The native papers in Cairo have revived the charges published in Paris of the infliction of torture and other irregularities against the police.—According to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, M. Flourens, a former French Foreign Minister, has contributed an interesting article to the *Eclair* on the Egyptian question. "England," he says, "has shown much sound judgment and clearness of perception, combined with tenacity, in the Egyptian question. France, on the other hand, has been blind, illogical, and capricious." But he "feels that the present state of affairs in every department in Egypt is no longer suited to the wants of the country. The mission of France is to take the lead in a counter movement without any selfish or hostile preoccupation." He proposes a European Conference to deal with the subject, although, in the true spirit of self-government, he leaves the last word to Egypt itself: "The English must be expelled from the land of the Pharaohs, not by the French, Russian, or Turkish armies, but by the Egyptian soldier. No occupation could withstand a well-disciplined native army.—A French squadron, composed of eight ironclads and fifteen cruisers and torpedo boats arrived at Alexandria on April 12 and will probably remain about a week.—The annual statistics of the native tribunals show a satisfactory diminution in the number of serious crimes and an increase in the number of convictions for minor offences proves greater activity on the part of the tribunals and police.—The domains administration has lately sold land to the value of over half a million, which will shortly be increased to three quarters of a million by sales to the Government of land for allotments in commutation of pensions. There is at present an active demand for land at prices much higher than could be obtained three years ago, and this is a decisive proof that the native agriculturist recognises the value of the work done by the Irrigation Department.—On April 8 Osman Digma made a raid near Tokar, and seized some cattle, which, however ere long were recaptured by a squadron of cavalry. The dervishes had twelve men killed.—With the approval of the Khedive, a syndicate has been formed to set up cotton spinning and weaving mills in the valley of the Nile.—[Sir C. Dilke, in an interview with a Welsh correspondent regarding the situation in Egypt, says he is opposed to the British occupation of Egypt on Imperial grounds, without regard to purely local considerations, and he will raise the whole question in Parliament on the vote for the Civil Service Estimates at Whitsuntide. "The best proposal made yet," said Sir Charles, "is that which emanated from Lord Salisbury, known as the Drummond-Wolff Convention. It would satisfy France, relieve England, and benefit Egypt."]

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THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE SECOND READING.

On Friday, April 7, in the House of Commons, the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed by Mr. Barton, who, continuing his speech, which was begun shortly before the hour of adjournment on Thursday, maintained that there was no analogy for practical purposes between Grattan's Parliament and the so-called Constitution provided by this Bill. Grattan's Parliament had the demerit of being a narrow Protestant Ascendency Parliament, but, on the other hand, it had the merit of being composed of loyal men who gave very little trouble to Great Britain. He warned the House that in the event of this Bill becoming law Ireland would have in Ulster a Poland, which would not be quiet under its wrongs, but would make them heard all over the world. The people of that province were enrolling themselves in a peaceful and constitutional organization, by means of which order would be preserved during the crisis. If Ulster were ever called upon to act in the crisis he firmly believed that Ulster would succeed in its resistance. This was consequently an academical and not a practical discussion, because the Bill would be a dead-letter if it passed.

Mr. Stansfeld professed himself to be a believer in the principle of nationality, and in Home Rule as based upon that principle. While admitting that this was a great and a novel measure of a revolutionary character, he insisted upon the necessity of passing a Home Rule Bill which was satisfactory to the bulk of the Irish people. He recognized the existence of the spirit of Irish nationality as a fact, and accepted it as the best and safest basis for the policy of the Government. There was no sentiment implanted in the human heart of a higher Conservative character than this sentiment of a nationality which united and satisfied the people. The supporters of the Bill held that Great Britain and Ireland were by nature's decree inseparable, and that it was necessary to find a reasonable and hopeful *modus vivendi*. There must be union, but it must not be too rigid and absolute, as if we and the Irish people were monotonously one. It was his deep conviction that the spirit of Irish nationality which had grown up during centuries of difficulty and oppression could never be extinguished, and with equal conviction he said it did not want separation from England, but only a subordinate national life of its own. If this proposition were denied, there was no alternative but Lord Salisbury's "twenty years of resolute government," which meant a stereotyped coercion against the will of the Irish people. Passing on to an examination of the essentials and principles of the Bill itself, he defended the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, on the ground that their presence at Westminster was necessary in order to preserve the unity of the United Kingdom. With reference to the attitude of the Ulster Protestants, he advised them to abandon their unworthy and imaginary fears, and to join with their Catholic fellow-countrymen in the great work of founding the happier future of their common country.

Mr. Brodrick pointed out various cases in which the Imperial supremacy would be reduced to a nullity under the provisions of the Bill, and in which the new Irish Ministry could give advice to the Crown in opposition to the wishes of the people of this country. There was nothing in the veto provided by the Bill to prevent the Irish Parliament from passing, on the first day of its assembling, resolutions declaringthat Ireland was independent, that no more Customs duties should be levied for the Imperial revenue, and that the Imperial troops should be withdrawn. Moreover, there was nothing to prevent the Irish Parliament from making the canon of the Catholic Church on the subject of divorce a portion of the law of the land. As regards the minority in Ireland, the Government admitted that securities were necessary, but shrank from making them effective. Referring to the position of the landlords, he said a close time of three years was to be given to them, but afterwards they were to be dealt with by a majority in Ireland so gerrymandered that a minority of members might represent the views of the majority of the people. As to the financial clauses, he charged the Government with having left out several heavy charges which would indubitably fall upon the Irish Exchequer. The United Kingdom would have to pay through the nose in order to put Ireland in a state of bankruptcy, and he believed that if the Bill passed Ireland would, before many months were over, come to that House and ask for additional grants from Imperial revenue. The financial proposals of the Bill were unworkable and unsound, combining the *maximum* of interference with the *minimum* of stability. The financial relations between this country and Ireland had been the only comfortable relations in the past, but the Government were going to make them the subject of the greatest friction in the future. As to the danger of armed rebellion in Ulster, a document which had recently come into his hands relating to the refusal of the War Office to sell obsolete Snider rifles to the public led him to the conclusion that Her Majesty's Government were not so indifferent to that danger as they pretended to be. In conclusion, he said he objected to the Bill because it had no finality and was full of financial fallacies and spurious safeguards.

Mr. Haldane said the country had given a mandate for the Bill after six years' discussion. When the Parliament of Ireland proved itself to be more efficient in the management of the affairs of the country the Imperial power ought to interfere less and less, and the Irish Parliament ought to have larger powers of development as time went on. He strongly condemned the attempts which were being made to excite sectarian strife in Ulster.

Mr. Kimber challenged the right of the House of Commons to entertain the Bill at all. In the present unequal distribution of representation, the House did not truly represent the will of the people. There were twenty-three members from Ireland in excess of the proper proportion for that country, while, on the other hand, England had twenty-three members short of her proper proportion. Therefore, the House ought to decline to proceed with the Bill until these defects had been rectified, first by the Irish representation being reduced, and secondly by twenty-three additional members for England being admitted to Parliament in order to take part in the decision on this great constitutional question. Further, he maintained that no proposal to break the union between the countries should be entertained without the consent of the majority of the representatives of each country, taken separately.

Mr. Leese remarked that the Protestants of Ulster were bitterly opposed to the Bill simply because they knew that if it passed their ascendency would be destroyed.

Mr. H. W. Forster contended that this scheme of Home Rule had not the entire concurrence and cordial support of the Irish people, who did not accept it as a wholly satisfactory and final measure. The Bill would, in his opinion, tend to place the population of Ireland under the absolute control of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He believed there were many hon. members on the Ministerial side, who, if we could look into their minds, would be found to be very lukewarm in their support of this measure, and who would only vote for it because they knew it would be rejected by the House of Lords.

Mr. Paul spoke in favour of the Bill until midnight, when the debate stood adjourned.

The House rose at five minutes after 12 o'clock.

On Monday, April 10, in the House of Commons, the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed by Mr. Paul, who contended that if the measure became law the Imperial Parliament would have all the powers it possessed at the present moment. Referring to the threatening attitude of Ulster, he did not deny the abstract right of rebellion, but he pointed out that under the Bill every Ulster Protestant would be represented in the House of Commons and in the Legislative Assembly, while many of them would also be represented in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Chamberlain said it was impossible within the limits of a single speech to discuss adequately in all its aspects a Bill which was to create a new nation, and to establish a brand new Constitution differing materially from any Constitution ever established for any country in the history of the world, and which was at the same time to destroy our ancient Constitution. In this great argument the *onus probandi* lay upon the authors of the Bill, who were bound to show that it would produce the effects they claimed for it. Mr. Gladstone, he maintained, had failed to prove that the condition of Ireland was not improving, and that it was so desperate that a desperate remedy was required. The people of Great Britain were so sick of the Irish controversy that they would, he believed, be ready to accept the Bill if it could be proved that it would completely settle the question. The assertion that this Bill would effect such a settlement could not be justified. The first condition of a settlement of the Irish question was that the Irish people should be contented with it. The Prime Minister was ready to ignore the Protestant minority, who constituted at least one-third of the population and who were practically unanimous in their opposition to the Bill, and, in addition, nearly the whole of the propertied classes, whatever religion they belonged, were bitterly hostile to it In. any case, a minority of one-third was by no means contemptible especially as it was known that that minority resented and would resist the Bill to the very utmost of its power. But putting this consideration asside he asked whether the representatives of the majority in Ireland accepted this Bill as a final settlement, whether the Prime Minister had got any assurances from them, and, if so, what was the value of those assurances. When the first Home Rule Bill was introduced Mr. Parnell declared that he accepted it as closing the great controversy between the two nations, and yet only a short time afterwards he declared in the persence of his colleagues that he had accepted it with their knowledge *protanto*, and that it was merely a preliminary bid. Therefore, he believed that any assurance now given by the leaders of the Nationalists would be worthless as regards finality. Moreover, he denied that the Bill itself contained the elements of finality, and with rference to the proposed veto of the Crown, acting on the advice of the British Minister, he challenged the Nationalist party to say that they accepted that proposal in the same sense in which it was received by the English and Scotch supporters of the Government. The new Parliament in Dublin was to be prohibited from dealing with external trade, but undoubtedly one of the chief reasons why the Irish people desired to have Home Rule was that they might be able to develop native industries either by tariffs or by bounties. Under the Bill they might, indeed, give bounties, but if the Irish Parliament desired to assist industries in this way they would fiind it necessary to levy large sums of money by direct taxation for the purpose, and as they would naturally shrink from adopting such a course they must fall back on a protective tariff. Her Majesty's Government, however, refused to Ireland the right to protect her industries by that method, and consequently he was warranted in affirming that the Bill would not in this respect be a final settlement. Further, the right hon. gentleman pointed out that there was no provision for an amnesty of political prisoners, which was an indispensable condition of a final settlement, and he believed that Catholic ecclesiastics in Ireland would hardly be likely to regard as a final settlement a measure which prohibited them from in any way connecting their Church with the State. Turning to the financial proposals, he said Ireland now paid to this country about one-twelfth of the total revenue of the United Kingdom, but a great part of the sum contributed went back to Ireland for local purposes, so that in reality she contributed only about one twenty-fifth of the imperial expenditure. The principle of acting generously to the poorer kingdom was a just one as long as we were a United Kingdom, but if Ireland were made independent of us her claim for this exceptional consideration fell to the ground. He maintained that she ought then to pay one-twelfth, and he traversed at some length Mr. Gladstone's argument that a contribution of one-fifteenth would be fair and generous. The Bill, he showed, would place Great Britain in a position of enormous disadvantage as compared with Ireland, which would pay £1,500,000 a year less than she ought to pay in time of peace and £2,500,000 less than she ought to pay in time of war. He proceeded to argue that the Irish Parliament could only raise revenue by direct taxation, that this would result in many industries being transferred to this country, and that consequently increased taxation must be levied on the tenant farmers and small occupiers. There was a still more serious aspect of the Bill which involved not only friction and discomfort but danger to the honour and existence of this country. He derided as worthless the safeguards devised for the protection of the loyal minority, and remarked that in the event of war the sympathies of the Irish Legislature would probably in certain cases be on the side of our opponents. In concluding an eloquent speech, the right hon. gentleman said they were asked to stake the dignity, the honour, and the life of the nation upon this cast, and he contended that Her Majesty's Government had not been able to give them even a plausible expectation of any advantage corresponding with the risks to be incurred.

Mr. J. M'Carthy observed that Mr. Chamberlain's speech was nothing but a repetition of his dismal prophecies, and asserted that at no time had the Irish ceased to protest against the Union. With regard to the Bill, he frankly confessed there were points of amendment which the Nationalist members would strive to carry in the Committee stage. He could not say, for instance, that they were satisfied with the financial clauses as they now stood, but he would not argue that question on the present occasion. Taking the principle of the Bill, however, and accepting it for what it proclaimed itself to be—a Bill for the Government of Ireland by the power and the judgment of the Irish people—his friends and he did accept the measure as an honest attempt to settle the question. Although a time might come when the whole constitution of this country might be changed, they said that, as far as their foresight could help them to look into the future, the Bill, when duly improved in Committee, would be, at any rate for their time, a final settlement of the controversy.

Mr. Plunket was surprised that the leader of the Nationalist party had pronounced no opinion on any of the controverted points which had been so long before the country. It was remarkable to see how perseveringly the policy of reticence and silence had been maintained. Speaking of the way in which the Bill had been received by the Unionist minority in Ireland, he predicted that if passed into law it would at once produce tumult and bloodshed in one part of the country, that it would bring about financial ruin and havoc, and that it would land the Irish Government in bankruptcy. He protested against the disfranchisement of the University of Dublin, and said the purpose of the Bill seemed to be to stamp out all possibility of the due representation of the minority.

Mr. J. A. Pease supported the Bill, and Mr. A. H. Smith opposed it.

Mr. W. Redmond supported the second reading for the purpose of getting into Committee to make amendments in the Bill which were necessary before it could be read a third time.

Mr. Arnold-Forster reprobated the language which members of the Government and their supporters applied to Loyal Ulster.

Sir G, Trevelyan said that according to the last census less than one-fourth of the population of Ireland were Protestants or members of other non-Catholic denominations. He reminded the House that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir H. James formerly advocated the retention of the Irish members at Westminster on the ground that in that case the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be an established fact. This cardinal point had been conceded and other guarantees for the maintenance of the Imperial Parliament were inserted in the present Bill. Yet, strangely enough, the fact that Irish members were to sit at Westminster was now adduced as a reason to show that the Imperial supremacy would be destroyed. The argument against Home Rule that was founded upon distrust of Irishmen was a thing of the past for many men to whom it used to be a governing consideration. As far as he was himself concerned this was a matter not of self-reproach but of infinite thankfulness and satisfaction. English and Scotch business in the House of Commons would continue to be impeded until the Irish difficulty had been solved, whereas if this Bill became law Irish affaris would not take up more than one-tenth or one-twentieth of the time they occupied now. Canvassing the criticisms of the finance of the Bill, he described them as being mutually destructive, and adverting next to the threats of resistance in Ulster, he insisted that there could be no civil war, for the spouters in the North would not rise in arms, though he feared their utterances might lead to cruelty and violence towards Catholics employed in docks and factories when they happened to be in a small minority.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett altogether denied the contention that this measure had been before the country for seven years. In point of fact it was not seven years but only seven weeks old, and he ventured to say that this country was already disgusted with it. This Bill was, in his judgment, a wanton disturbance of the excellent and promising state of affairs that the present Government found in Ireland when they took office. The hon. member had not concluded his speech at midnight, when the debate stood adjourned. Some other business having been disposed of,

The House adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

On Tuesday, April 11, in the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain made a personal explanation concerning his speech on Monday when he called attention to the declaration of the member for Waterford that he and the party to which he belonged would never agree to any supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over the Irish Parliament in reference to strictly Irish affairs. In justification of this statement Mr. Chamberlain now read an extract from a speech delivered by the hon. member in Ireland on July 2, 1892, and he also made a further explanation respecting the speech, delivered on October 7, 1881, at Leeds, in which the Prime Minister asserted that a small body of men had arisen who were not ashamed to preach in Ireland the doctrines of public plunder.

Mr. J. Redmond said he had always recognized the fact that that House had an inalienable supremacy, but he had also, at the same time, invariably said that unless it made a bargain with Ireland to let that power remain dormant in regard to purely Irish affairs no possible chance would remain for the success of the Home Rule scheme.

Mr. Gladstone charged Mr. Chamberlain with claiming to make a personal explanation for purposes entirely offensive and objectionable; and he indignantly denied that he had identified any of the Irish Nationalist leaders with the opinions which he denounced at Leeds.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was then resumed by

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, who, in concluding the speech which was interrupted by the 12 o'clock rule on Monday night, said it would be unwise to bestow upon the most ambitious and excitable people in the world the outward paraphernalia of independence while withholding from them the principal attributes and powers of a nation.

Mr Davitt asserted that the Irish race abroad as well as at home accepted the Bill of 1886 as a satisfactory settlement of the question, and would have acted loyally up to that acceptance if the Bill had become law. He asserted the same of the Bill now under discussion, and he went even further and declared that thirteen millions of the Irish race scattered around the world would accept the measure as a pact of peace. This declaration, he contended, was compatible with the intention of the Irish members to strive in Committee to convince the judgment of the House that the Bill was faulty in some particulars, and that it might be advantageously amended.

Mr. T. W. Russell admitted that the minority in Ireland were afraid to trust the majority, and he wondered how anyone could expect them to place reliance on the men who organized or supported the Land League and Plan of Campaign. If the Home Rulers could really be trusted every safeguard in the Bill was an insult, and if those men could not be trusted all the proposed safeguards were absolutely worthless. He denounced the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, because they would be able to keep a Ministry in power in England even though it might be in a minority on questions of English legislation. There were two Irelands and two Ulsters, but Ulster as a whole gave a solid majority against the Bill, and yet the Government were going to coerce the orderly inhabitants of that province and to deliver them over to the rule of the lawless population of the country.

Mr. Knox supported the Bill.

Mr. Ross remarked that Sir G. Trevelyan, who, when Chief Secretary for Ireland, successfully combated the forces of the Land League, had given no explanation of the reasons which had induced him to desert the cause of the party of order and to join the camp of their enemies. Apart from the question whether the Bill would lead to civil war he was convinced that if it became law there would be a most powerful combination in the North to resist and thwart the Parliament in Dublin. It was clear that clericalism would be the dominant force in Ireland, and there was nothing in the Bill to prevent the thirty Roman Catholic prelates from sitting in the Legislative Council, while, perhaps, three-fourths of the members of the Lower House would be priests. Her Majesty's Government had brought forward a tremendous revolutionary measure which many hon. gentlemen did not understand at all, and which, in the opinion of temperate people, would land the country in a very fearful civil war.

The Solicitor-General considered that this Bill would bring about a change of the highest importance in our Constitution, and would give securities for the better government of Ireland. He could not treat the proposed Irish Legislature as a mere debating society, or as anything less than an assembly of the very greatest importance concerned with a larger measure of local government than had ever before been proposed for part of our United Kingdom. Having premised this, he asked the House to consider how much of the present state of things would remain, and he maintained, in the first place, that Ulster would, like the rest of Ireland, remain a part of the United Kingdom just as it was at present. Again, the Parliament of the United Kingdom would remain the Parliament of the United Kingdom just as it was now, and there would and could be no rival to it, because it was plain that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must be maintained. The worst thing to which the Ulstermen could be subjected was this—that under the provision of the Bill laws would be passed, to which, as Loyalists, they would be bound to give obedience. The first section of the Bill practically took out of the hands of the Irish legislative body all power of dealing with Imperial affairs, but he pointed out that the Irish members would still be at liberty to vote at Westminster upon those questions which could not be discussed in the Parliament on College-green. Another clause provided that no law should be passed by the subordinate Parliament that would enable an attack to be made on the rights, liberties, or property of any individual, and consequently the minority in Ulster would have no adequate motive to rise in rebellion. It would also secure that no individual could be deprived of his property without adequate compensation—to be settled on acknowledged principles of law. As to the prediction that the Bill would be evaded, he argued at some length that they were unfounded.

On the motion of Mr. Ambrose the debate was adjourned; and after some other business had been disposed of

The House adjourned.

On Wednesday, April 12, the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed by Mr. W. Ambrose, who thought it would be criminal for the House to ignore the facts of the last ten years when they were giving a paper constitution with paper safeguards to the people to whom those facts applied. Gladstonian members were pledged, no doubt, to support Home Rule, but they were also bound to maintain the unity and supremacy of the Empire. If, however, they voted for the second reading of the Bill they would be false to the second of those pledges.

Mr. Roundell contended that members on the Ministerial side were quite as anxious to preserve the supremacy of this Parliament and the unity of the Empire as any hon. members opposite. Now that the franchise had been granted to practically the whole of the Irish people, it had become impossible to [illegible] Ireland [illegible] form of self-government, or [illegible] Ireland a Crown colony.

Mr. Hogan, Mr. Loder, and Mr. E. Morton continued the debate.

Mr. A. G. Murray said perhaps the most obvious demerit of the Bill was the utter confusion and paralysis which would overtake that House under the proposed scheme for the retention of the Irish members at Westminster. After elaborating this point he proceeded to [illegible] the [illegible] of a real supremacy, to be exercised by officers of the Imperial Government, as essential to the maintenance of Imperial unity.

Mr. Storey was of opinion that Home Rule for Ireland naturally carried with it Home Rule for Scotland, for Wales, and for England. In fact, the Prime Minister's proposal was one to transform our whole political system from a unified government into a federal government. He frankly confessed, as an Englishman that that startled his mind some years ago, but he now recognised the fact that it was necessary to mould political system in accordance with the needs and exigencies of the time. The hon. member was still speaking in support of the Bill at half past 5 o'clock, when

The debate stood adjourned.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The "Daily Chronicle," April 10, says:—"Lord Roberts has only left India two days when there comes to us a rather significant telegram announcing a new Russian aggression upon Afghan or at least neutral territory—neutral under the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1873—in the direction of the Pamir country, and close to the Little Pamir, which by no possibility can be Russian. It may be remembered that on March 14 we printed a special telegram from our correspondent at Calcutta giving a summary of the Ameer's reply to the Viceroy concerning the attitude of Afghanistan. According to our correspondent, the Ameer asserted his independence, and [illegible] regarded the English as his best friends, and declared his willingness to co-operate with us in measures for the defence of the North-west frontier. A day or two later it was semi-officially declared that the Ameer's letter was quite friendly, and if so, we should like to know why it has not been published? In any case, we are face to face with such another frontier difficulty as threatened us last year, when the Russians on the Pamirs fired upon an Afghan outpost and drove it away from what we assert is Afghan territory or at the worst neutral ground, on which Russians have no business to be. They are said to be at Sarhad, which is well within our recognised 'sphere of influence,' and even to have demanded the surrender of the strong Afghan fort at Kala-Panjah, which on the authorised maps is shown as on the Afghan side of the Wakhan-Daria river. Sarhad and Kala-Panjah [illegible] the Darkot and Khotagas and Dora passes—that is to say, the direct roads from the Pamirs through Chitral to India. It is true that these passes are respectively 15,950 and 14,850 feet high, or nearly the height of the peak of Mont Blanc, but then they are quite practicable for small parties in summer, and a number of small parties make a large party. We are [illegible] than bazaar 'gup,' but even so bazaar gossip has beaten telegrams before now, and has seldom been without foundation. The Indian paper in which it appears has official inspiration from time to time, and is always on good terms with the Punjab civil and military officials. Lord Roberts and Lord Kimberley will not fail to concert the necessary measures in presence of this news, and the Russian Ministry will [illegible] to understand that we can have no aggression upon Afghanistan. This year the aggression has begun earlier than last year. It must be made an end of the sooner."

["Civil and Military Gazette."]

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MR. J. M. MACLEAN AT HOME.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, at Nevern-square, Earl's Court, is the *World's* celebrity this week. Mr. Maclean, we are reminded, was born across the Scotch border, and near Edinburgh, fifty-eight years ago, and became [redacted] with English journalism whilst yet in his [redacted] In his twentieth year he became the editor of a [redacted] Whig paper, the *Newcastle Chronicle*, and [redacted] years later was engaged as a leader-writer [redacted] *Manchester Guardian*. In 1859, he went to [redacted] became editor and proprietor of what is [redacted] of the chief and most influential [redacted] our Eastern Empire, the *Bombay* [redacted] turning to England to fling hi[redacted] and with some legitimate am[redacted] tics, Mr. Maclean disposed [redacted] and became part-propr[redacted] vative daily in the [redacted] closely connected [redacted] forty years, and it i[redacted] was a per-sona grata am[redacted] Lobbyists, and in special [redacted] club dinners in London and t[redacted]ge by Mr. Maclean's quiet and [redacted] at home in Nevern-square amongst his [redacted] and Penates, or with his colleagues at the Ca[redacted]lub, you would scarcely conceive him to be a hard hitter. He is the kind of man, it might be thought, to leave things contemptuously alone. As a matter of fact, the ex-member for Oldham is just the man who will not leave things alone, especially when he thinks that somebody on his own side is blundering. . . . . When the Under-Secretaryship for India became vacant in the late Ministry through the promotion of Sir John Gorst to the Treasury, very many people not behind the scenes named Mr. Maclean as the most likely man for the post. They forgot that Mr. Maclean had been for some time past criticising the action of the Government in bringing in an Indian Councils Bill. Sir John Gorst's Manipur speech was probably quite enough for Lord Cross to go on with for the remainder of the last Parliament. So Mr. Maclean was not placed in the office for which, all were agreed, his abilities and long experience qualified him; and ill-luck continuing to pursue him, Oldham returned two Gladstonians at the last General Election. Mr. Maclean, however, seems to have got over the disappointment of his defeat at the poll last summer. "I am in no violent hurry," he says, "to get back again. I dare say I shall get a turn by-and-bye at the next General Election." The possibility of this has already come, for Mr. Maclean was quite recently selected as the Conservative candidate for Cardiff. Mrs. Maclean is somewhat at issue with her husband on his again becoming an M. P. She is not anxious—though a keen politician in a way—to see the Government defeated and another electoral contest take place just yet. A wife gets far too little of the company and thoughts of a husband who is bound to the Parliamentary wheel. She has to spend many lonely hours, unless she cares to go down to Westminster and hang about the precincts of the Chamber of Chambers, wasting time in the ladies' tea-room, in the lobbies, or in the cage misnamed the Ladies' Gallery. Mrs. Maclean is not one of those women who follow the fashion in this respect. She considers that clubs and Parliaments are not the places for her sex, except now and then on rare occasions. A married woman's headquarters should be her own home. There she has always much to do which no good housewife, whatever her position may be, should leave to servants. A glance at the comfortable and tastefully furnished house in Nevern-square convinces you that Mrs. Maclean acts up to her principles. There are traces of womanly fingers and feminine care in every corner—flowers and nick nacks, arrangement of furniture and a dozen other things. These may be trifles, but of such is life made up. A room, and especially a drawing-room, which bears no trace of the activity and affection of a woman—who is there who has not shuddered at the coldness and neglect thereof? Naturally, having resided for a long period in India, Mr. and Mrs. Maclean have amassed not a few objects of art and wonder, put together by dusky hands. Some of these are treasured even more as mementoes of kindly acts and thoughts on the part of their Indian friends than as things of beauty and interest. Mr. Maclean is a plain-spoken man and it has, therefore, occasionally happened that his criticisms on the capacities and powers of self-government possessed by the dusky millions of India have been taken amiss by zealots. Mr. Naoroji, the member for Central Finsbury, for instance, was scandalised last year by some of Mr. Maclean's references to his countrymen in the debate on the Indian Councils Bill; and globe-trotting Radicals of the type of Mr. Caine and Mr. Schwann may also deprecate the straight talk of the ex-editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. But, for all that, Mr. Maclean is far from being a hater of the people to whom he is not prepared to give extensive powers of self-government. He and Mrs. Maclean are full of pleasant reminiscences of the graceful little acts of courtesy lavished upon them at various times by the natives; and Mrs. Maclean has tried, and has not found wanting, the extraordinary faithfulness and constancy of some Indian servants. Before leaving Nevern-square, continues the writer in the *World*, you will perhaps like to take a deep into Mr. Maclean's study or den. Mr. Maclean does not belong to the Anti-Tobacconist League, so he will offer you a cigar, and possibly take a few whiffs of one himself. It will not be an Indian. Mr. Maclean's den is an unusually neat one for a journalist and politician. There are few papers strewn about, and if Mr. Maclean has proofs to correct he does not expose them rather ostentatiously to view, after the fashion of some of his literary brethren. The book-shelves are well-stocked with standard works, with the interiors of which their owner is, if one may judge from the apt quotations in his speeches and writings, well-acquainted. Mr. Maclean will gladly talk to you of politics, and of the prospects of Home Rule, which he regards as bad, but you will find some difficulty in drawing him on the subject of himself. Never good at the art which so many party politicians practice with such marked success now-a-days, Mr. Maclean has not troubled, in or out of the Lobby, to advertise himself in the public press. What praise he has gained at various times during his political career has come unasked, though it does not necessarily follow that it has therefore been unappreciated.

RANGOON LEPERS.

The following letter appeared in the "Daily News" of April 10:—Sir,—Forty years of beneficent English rule have changed Rangoon from a collection of bamboo and mat huts, built over a malarial swamp, into a large and wealthy city. Pilgrims, as of yore, flock from all parts of the country to kneel on the platform of the Golden Pagoda and repeat the Pali sentences which they committed to memory while children in the Buddhist schools. They gaze in admiration at the wonders of the famous building—the tall gilded and jewelled spire glittering in the fierce sun with a brilliancy that is perfectly dazzling, the huge images of Gautama Buddha, the hideous dragons, the horrible frescoes and enormous bells. Truly, the place is magnificent in its barbaric splendour. But there is one sight which fills every visitor be he pilgrim, tourist, or European exile—with pity. On the steps of the main staircase which leads to the Pagoda platform, sit, from morning to night, a number of poor Burmese lepers, who hold up their maimed hands and beg with husky voices from the passers-by. The condition of the lepers there and in other parts of Rangoon is something terrible. Most of them have their faces disfigured by the fearful disease, many are blind, and some that I saw were so mutilated about the hands and feet that they were compelled to crawl about on their elbows and knees. Unfortunately the number of lepers in Rangoon increases yearly, and will continue to do so, for as the railways open up the country the lepers will quit their native villages, where they are burdens to their friends, and go down to Rangoon to beg at the Golden Pagoda. The pilgrims as they hurry by respond generously to their afflicted countrymen's appeals; but, nevertheless, leprosy is a subject which a Burman will not readily discuss with anyone, for he dislikes the very mention of it, preferring to forget, if possible, that the fearful disease exists. If by chance he should talk about it, he declares that lepers are being punished for their sins in a previous existence, and that if they lead meritorious lives they will be born again and live free ffom the terrible taint. It is quite certain, therefore, that while the Burmese remain Buddhists there is little probability of there ever establishing leper homes. But cannot we at home do something for the poor Rangoon lepers? The Mission to Lepers in India would gladly start a home in Rangoon, but their rapidly-extending work and the increasing demands made upon them render it impossible for them to do so unless they receive the necessary funds. If they do open a home, I am confident that it will do incalculable good, and that once started it will receive liberal support from the wealthy merchants, European and Asiatic, who reside in Rangoon. A proof of this has been already received. an English resident, hearing of the proposed home, having generously offered to give twenty acres of ground as a site for it. This offer, coming from a gentleman who resides in Rangoon, proves unmistakably that the great need which exists for such an institution is recognised in that city, and it will be a very great pity indeed if through want of funds no advantage can be taken of it. The home would be conducted on the same lines as the one which the Mission to Lepers in India supports in Mandalay. I trust sincerely that all who can will contribute speedily to this most worthy object, addressing their communications to Wellesley C. Bailey, Esq., secretary and superintendent of the Mission to Lepers in India, 17, Glengyle-terrace, Edinburgh.—I am, sir, faithfully yours, Henry Charles Moore, late of Rangoon.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

REPORTS OF THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

The following comes in the Home paper:—

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES OF INDIA AT THE BRUSSELS MONETARY CONFERENCE.

London, Feb. 20, 1893.

My Lord,—In compliance with your Lordship's instruction, we have attended the meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels. The Conference commenced its sittings on Nov. 22, 1892, delegates from twenty-two States being present, and on Dec. 17, in accordance with the general wish of the delegates, it adjourned. The "Proces Verbaux," a complete copy of which accompanies this report, gives a full account of the proceedings of the Conference and will obviate the necessity of any detailed reference on our part to the voluminous discussions at the sittings.

First Sitting, Nov. 22.—The Conference was opened by an address from M. Beernaert, the Prime Minister of Belgium, after which M. Montefiore Levi, a Senator of the Kingdom, was elected President.

Second Sitting, Nov. 25.—After some questions of procedure had been disposed of, Mr. Allison, one of the delegates for the United States of America, presented a statement proposing the discussion of plans for increasing the use of silver for currency, suggested by M. Moritz Levy and M. Soetbeer; and a proposal for the adoption of international bimetallism, which was favoured by the delegates of the United States. M. de Rothschild, a delegate for Great Britain, also submitted for consideration a proposition having for its object the purchase yearly, under an international arrangement, of silver bullion to the value of about five millions sterling, for a limited number of years. At this meeting the delegates of several States made declarations reserving for their respective Governments complete liberty of action in dealing with any matter that might be brought before the Conference; the delegates of Germany and Austria-Hungary stating that their instructions precluded their taking a part in the discussions or in voting, while the delegate of Russia stated that his instructions prevented his voting on any question in the Conference.

Third Sitting, Nov. 28.—A Committee was appointed to consider the propositions of Messrs. Moritz Leavy, Soetbeer and Rothschild, and any other proposals that might be brought forward by delegates subsequently.

Fourth Sitting, Dec. 2.—The Committee submitted to the Conference its first report, which stated the principal arguments adduced for and against the proposals, but expressed no opinion on their merits or demerits, leaving them for discussion by the full Conference. In the course of the discussion that then commenced, it was recognised that it could not be confined to the particular plans that had been proposed, and that arguments on the general question at issue must necessarily be admitted.

Fifth Sitting, Dec. 6.—M. de Rothschild, considering that his proposal was not sufficiently supported, formally withdrew it. The discussion then assumed a general character, and it was arranged that the Committee should continue the examination of other proposals that had been laid before the Conference.

Sixth Sitting, Dec. 8.—The Conference agreed that the consideration of the report of the Committee should be postponed until the other proposals could be reported upon and that a discussion on the main question of bimetallism should proceed.

Seventh Sitting, Dec. 10.—In the course of the discussions, M. Tirard, delegate for France, who has since become Minister of Finance, made an important declaration respecting the attitude of France, to the effect that neither she nor the other countries representing the Latin Union could be expected to open their mints to silver so long as the other nations of Europe held aloof, but if England, Germany, and Austria, and other monometallic States would open their mints, the question would assume a very different aspect. He added that in existing circumstances France could not be expected to add its silver coinage.

Eighth Sitting, Dec. 13.—The discussion on bimetallism was continued. The delegate of Austria stated that Austria-Hungary, being in a period of transition as regards their monetary system, reserve was imposed on her delegates, but he was authorised to declare that Austria would be ready to examine any practical proposal that may emanate from the Conference. The delegates of the United States on this day commenced a general explanation of the views they entertained, which was extended to the next sitting.

Ninth Sitting, Dec. 15.—The discussion of bimetallism continued, and in a final reply Mr. Allison expressed his intention not to press for a vote on the main proposal of the United States. The second report of the Committee on proposals made by Messrs. Tietgen, Sir William Houldsworth, Messrs. Allardo de Foville, Forsell, Sainctellette, and Montefiore Levi, was presented. The Committee, as in its first report, explained the nature of the several proposals, with a view to leaving them for the consideration of the delegates in the full Conference. The tendency of the various proposals was to create (1) silver money with international character and full legal tender; (2) international money based on fixed and constant relation between gold and silver; (3) certificates against deposits of silver varying with the market price.

Tenth Sitting, Dec. 17.—It having became apparent that it was the general wish of the delegates that the Conference should adjourn, and many of them desiring that before arriving at any decision they should have an opportunity of studying the arguments and facts that had been brought forward, and the measures that had been proposed, as well as of consulting their several Governments, a resolution was proposed and adopted, without opposition, to the following effect:—"The International Monetary Conference, acknowledging the great value of the arguments presented in the reports, and in the discussions before it, while reserving its ultimate judgment on the questions submitted for its examination, expresses its gratitude to the Government of the United States for having furnished an opportunity for a fresh study of the present conditions of silver: suspends its labours, and decides, subject to the approval of the Governments, to reassemble on May 30, 1893. It expresses a wish that during this interval a careful study of the proceedings of the Conference may lead to the recognition of an equitable basis for an agreement which will not infringe in any way on the fundamental principles of the monetary policy of any country." A declaration was made by the delegates of Great Britain that, pending the adjournment of the Conference, her Majesty's Government would retain complete liberty of action, and in accordance with your lordship's instructions a formal and decisive declaration was made by one of us, reserving for the Government of India absolute freedom of action in all that concerns its currency system during any adjournment. Similar declarations were made by other delegates, and one of the delegates of the United States recognised that he associated himself with them in behalf of his Government, and that they would be considered to be generally applicable. The delegate for Germany assured the Conference of the interest with which his Government regarded the work of the Conference, and expressed his conviction that it would carefully consider the propositions that had been made in the course of the deliberations. The thanks of the Conference to the Belgian Government, and to the President having been cordially expressed, the Conference adjourned.

We have, &c.,
(Signed),
RICHARD STRACHEY.
GUILDFORD J. MOLESWORTH.

The Secretary of State for India.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING CRISIS.

The "Financial News," in the course of an anti-panic leader this morning, says:—

If we thought that Australian credit was shaken beyond recovery, we should not interpose with any counsel of restraint; but we do not belive anything of the kind. There have been rash expenditure, imprudent borrowing, a wild and restless spirit of speculation; but the country is one of boundless resources. The people are a race of commanding energy and Anglo-Saxon resolution, and...it is to be noted that most of their expenditure has been on reproductive works, which, sooner or later, will constitute a splendid asset. The measure of the mischief that is being done is shown by the fact that since the beginning of last month there has been a drop of 7 points in Bank of Australasia, of 5½ in Chartered of Australia, and of 3½ in Union of Australia—all three banks of proved strength, and successful management. ..It is not absolutely certain, but very probable, that neither the Commercial Bank of Australia nor the English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank would have been compelled to close its doors if it had not been for the run, and for that run it is asserted by the officials, there was not the least real reason in either case. The colonists themselves are chiefly to blame, for it was their own action that led up to the stoppages. But the worst is now known, and it only needs a little calmness on the part of depositors and a shoulder-to-shoulder attitude among the Australian banks themselves, to prevent the present crisis widening into a calamity.

The London directors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank are formulating a scheme of reconstruction.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE ANTI-HOME RULE AGITATION.

MR. BALFOUR'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Mr. Balfour arrived at Carlton-gardens at noon on Monday (April 10), looking exceedingly well.—On the same day the Lord Mayor of Belfast received the following letter from Mr. Balfour, dated from Dublin:—"My dear Lord Mayor,—I cannot leave Ireland without giving expression to the grateful thanks which I feel are due to you and to all who took part in the arrangements for my visit to Belfast, although it is quite impossible for me to convey to you within the limits of a letter my deep sense of the kindness which has been shown to me. Let me, however, assure you that I have been beyond measure gratified and touched by the splendid reception which was given to me by the men of Ulster as the representative, for the time being, of those men of England who are resolved to maintain the cause of their loyalist brethren in Belfast. I shall ever regard the 4th of April as the anniversary of the greatest and most enthusiastic gathering which it has yet been my privilege to witness.—I am, yours very truly, Arthur Jas. Balfour."—Mr. Balfour addressed a great meeting on Saturday evening in Leinster Hall, Dublin, at which more than 5,000 persons were present. He said that one difficulty in dealing with the many-sided iniquity known as the Home Rule Bill was that it was impossible to bring into the compass of one speech the arguments that could be urged against it. Leaving out of view for the time the grounds of objection to it arising out of its interference with the constitution and authority of the Imperial Parliament, the determined rejection of it by united Ulster, and the defects of its financial proposals, he considered the effect it must have upon the whole South and West of Ireland. To the small farmers it would mean the ruin of their industry, it would cut off from them the aid of the Imperial Exchequer, and for these advantages, secured to them by the Union, plunder and spoliation of the landlords would be but poor substitutes. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said: I turn next to the position which the minority will occupy if this measure be passed, if ever it be passed. Ulster can, at all events, fight. (Cheers.) That last refuge of brave men struggling for their freedom cannot be denied them. But there is scattered through the south and west of Ireland a minority, large in its aggregate numbers, but nevertheless, under any system of representation likely to be given to Ireland, absolutely helpless should Home Rule be passed. The support promised to them when the suffrage was extended in 1884 by Mr. Gladstone—(groans)—is now to be withdrawn. What is the power to which they must look to preserve for them the elementary rights of citizens? I cannot doubt that both the Civil Servants and the Constabulary will be abandoned by the present Government. They are not Irish Civil Servants—they are Imperial Civil Servants. They have been asked by the Imperial Parliament to enter a service not divided by nationalities. They knew when they entered the service that they were to be paid at a low scale, and they accepted that for the recompense of security. For years they have been the butt and the object of attack by every whipper-snapper who thought he could show his knowledge of Ireland and his love of liberty by abusing the Castle. And now it appears that in the fullness of time the Imperial Government is coming forward and is going to hand these faithful servants of the Crown over to those who have made no secret of the fact that they are their deadliest and their most determined enemies. Is it better with the Irish Constabulary? ("No.") A more splendid body of men does not serve the Queen in or out of Ireland. They have thrown away every other chance of advancement in life because they have been foolish enough to believe in the honour of a British Administration. Is there a single man in the force whose position—if this Bill becomes law—will be worth six months' purchase? ("No.") Mr. Gladstone when he is taxed with the obvious fact that his proposal will end in Irish bankruptcy in three years, replies by saying that there are great economies to be made in Irish administration—in other words, that the Irish Government is to pay salaries to all new officials, to your new Chancellor of the Exchequer, your Irish Home Secretary, your Irish Lord Chancellor. I do not attempt to construct what is to be the first Irish Cabinet, but, at all events, it is to pay the salaries of these new offices out of economies to be effected upon the Civil Service. Mr. Balfour proceeded to stigmatise as absolutely useless the safeguards with which the Bill bristled, and to ridicule the hictorical arguments cited by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons on Thursday, in support of his proposals. He affirmed that the Prime Minister and his followers had not surrendered, as they alleged, to the demands of Irish patriotism, but to those of Irish crime; but the English people had not so surrendered, and while they refused to do so Home Rule was an impossibility. A number of addresses were afterwards presented to Mr. Balfour from Unionist organisations in Dublin and elsewhere, and in responding he dwelt on the fact that all the wealth, enterprise, education, and respect for law to be found in Ireland were united in opposition to the proposals of the Government. A number of addresses were then presented to Mr. Balfour and Lord Emly proposed a resolution thanking the right hon. gentleman for his labours as Chief Secretary in the interests of Ireland, and expressing confidence in the Unionist party. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Edwin Hall, of County Cork, supported by Colonel Campbell (County Sligo) and Mr. Alexander Nelson (County Waterford), and carried with much enthusiasm. The ex-Chief Secretary briefly replied, and the proceedings terminated.—Mr. Balfour was then escorted to Lord Iveagh's residence by a torchlight procession of Trinity College students. The route taken was up Dawson-Street, around St. Stephen's-green, to Lord Iveagh's. Shouting, singing, and cheering, the processionists marched until they were passing the Mansion House, when they groaned. At Lord Iveagh's mansion they halted and closed round the carriage. Mr. Balfour, in answer to loud calls, rose to speak, but the opposition, favoured by numbers and location, now led and raised discordant cries, and stone throwing became much more general. Several missiles struck the vehicle, and one fell in the carriage, where the ex-Chief Secretary was standing up bareheaded to address the meeting. At the request of those around the carriage, some of whom had been hit, Mr. Balfour entered Lord Iveagh's house. He afterwards reappeared on the balcony and delivered a short address.

ULSTER'S PREPARATION.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Ulster calculates that on a moderate computation there is to-day to be found north of the Boyne a body of handed men, capable of bearing arms, whose aggregate force is between 65,000 and 70,000 although for his own part he has no doubt it is nearer 90,000; and he declares he has the highest authority for stating they have immediately available 50,000 stand of military rifles. Neither of these circumstances, he says, is unknown in Dublin Castle, or, at any rate, to the police. "Within one month from this date," he reports, "the more sanguine Unionists or 'no Dublin Parliament' party expect to have almost 200,000 enrolled and equipped volunteers; perhaps," he says, "150,000 will be found to be far nearer the mark," and he has "no doubt that within six weeks there will be a rifle for each man," for, "astonishing as it may seem, during the last ten days a cargo of 10,000 stand of arms was landed in the north, and has since been distributed."

PETITIONS FROM IRELAND.

The following is a summary of the first batch of petitions against the Home Rule Bill received on April 10 in London from Ireland. They will in the course of a few days be presented to Parliament:—County Clare, 1,300 signatures; county Fermanagh, 16,000; county Donigol, 22 parishes, 5,567; county Cavan, 27 parishes and districts, 4,769; county Dublin (North), 3,900; county Westmeath, 18 parishes and districts, 2,244; county Kerry, eight parishes and districts, 2,338; county Longford, eight districts and county at large, 1,305; county Louth, seven districts, 1,311; city and county Kilkenny, 2,165; Loughgall, county Armagh, 249; county Antrim, two parishes, 1,187; county Galway, 28 parishes and districts, 3,324; county Carlow, 16 parishes and county at large, 2,558. A petition bearing some 20,000 signatures is expected from county Cork.

WOMEN'S PETITION.

A petition from the "Unionists Women of the North-West of Ireland" has been sent from Londonderry to London. It is addressed to the Machioness of Londonderry, by whom it will be handed to the member for the "maiden city," Mr. Ross, for presentation in the House of Commons. There are over 20,000 signatures to this document, representative of high and low, rich and poor. The women also showed their earnestness by giving donations according to their means, and a sum of nearly £500 has been collected in amounts varying from pounds to pennies. There are a goodly number of Roman Catholics among the signatories.

The text of Lord Rosebery's despatch, of February 16, to Lord Cromer has been received in St. Petersburg. In its comments upon the document the Russian Press declares that the despatch undoubtedly points to the perpetuation of British control on the banks of the Nile, and that it would be highly impolitic on the part of the Powers to seem by silence to acquiesce in the principles laid down by the British Minister. In well-informed circles, however, the opinion prevails, it is said, that the St. Petersburg Cabinet will certainly not take the initiative in making any protest, nor resort to any action which would constitute a departure from its policy of prudent reserve in the Egyptian question.

GORDON AND KIPLING:

A COMPARISON.

In the *Literary World*, of April 7, there is an interesting and elaborate article by Mr. Douglas Sladen on the poetry of Rudyard Kipling, which is incidentally compared with the lyrical efforts of the Australian poet, Adam Lindsay Gordon. To one brought up on the Adam Lindsay Gordon tradition, writes Mr. Sladen, Kipling inevitably suggests Gordon. "It is easy to see what the laureate of the Young England party owes to the true-blue sea-songs of Dibdin, to the vivid eloquence and marching measures of Macaulay, to Aytoun's ringing pibrochs of pride and pathos, to the magnificient patriotic odes and ballads of Tennyson. But it is impossible not to associate together the two sun-burned singers of our day, who have taken for their text the makers of England over seas. As soon as one has read a few pages of the new poet, with his out-of-door masculine inspirations, one calls up instinctively the tall, gaunt figure of the other, whose whole life was as wild and romantic as his 'Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes,' from the time that he sailed to Australia to expiate the racing escapade at Oxford—through the long years of gold-escorting, horse-breaking, and steeple-chasing, down to that June morning in 1870, when he was found lying, with face upturned to the blue wintry skies of Australia, 'dead in the bush by his own rash hand.'"

"There is a further interest in comparing and contrasting them from the fact that of the two martial poets, the one is so typically English, the other so typically Scotch. The Englishman seeks a red death, marching briskly to a tow-row of 'British Grenadiers,' or a ditty of 'The Girl He Left Behind Him.' The Highlander strides grimly to wild music. Gordon, though born in the soft, sunny Azores, was essentially a Highlander, taciturn in conversation, and always ready to have a quarrel fastened on him. However, though Gordon had this considerable power of assimilation, and a fine gift of melody and swing, it was not in him to hit out for himself metres like those of 'Mandalay' and 'Gunga Din.' He was not a singer like Kipling. Kipling—if he will write within song limits, and keep out of hell, and leave the spheres to manage their own business—will be the Dibdin of the British Army." Having pointed out at great length the merits of "Mandalay" and "Gunga Din," which, he says, only Kipling could have written, as "The Sick Stockrider" could have been the work of no other man than Adam Lindsay Gordon, Mr. Sladen remarks that Kipling is more original than Gordon. Nor (he continues) "had Gordon Kipling's magnificent terseness in his power of indicating a whole scene with a stroke or two of the pen. But Gordon had a Burns'-power, which Kipling has not shown so far, of making the commonplace poetical. Kipling relies on new effects. He is the Pindar in England of that long-unsung hero of India, Tommy Atkins. Gordon wrote of everyday life in every-day language, but he stamped his die on everything he wrote about first-hand, and coined proverbs which have passed into every-day speech of Australia, like the sayings of Burns in Scotland. Kipling, too, produces the true metal of proverbs, as, for instance, in 'The Young British Soldier,' but he does not coin them at present. Kipling is a much better workman than Gordon. Take that splendid ballad of 'East and West,' and compare it with even 'The Sick Stockrider,' and the superiority of style is marked. It seems suggested by Browning's lines on the 'Stolen Arab Mare,' just as Gordon's 'From the Wreck' was suggested from 'How they brought the News to Aix' And in both cases the younger writers improved on the original enough to justify the usurpation. In music, local colour, human interest, Kipling's poem far exceeds Browning's, whatever may be their respective value as texts for essay writers. In the same way, for 'go' and picturesqueness, 'From the Wreck' leaves 'How they brought the News to Aix' behind. The riding is rather second-hand in Browning's poem. Gordon's whole poem is a ride." It seems to Mr. Sladen that "Indian soldier ballads are Kipling's legitimate field in poetry—the one that lifts him to the front place among the poets who have come forward in recent years, just as Gordon is unapproachable in horse poems. Yet each has written magnificent poems outside these limitations. But Richard Heury Stoddard, for instance, or Sir Edwin Arnold, could have written those stately, solemn blank verse poems, 'The Sacrifice of Ex-heb' and 'Evarra and His Gods,' and Graham Tomson might have written 'The Gift of the Sea, and the charming 'Explanation' reminds one of similar tetremeters from Milton to Keats."

The foregoing extracts are taken from an article eight columns in length, which students of Kipling will perhaps regard as one of the most important, as it is decidedly one of the most interesting of recent contributions to the subject of contemporary poetry.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

New Oriental Bank Corporation (in Liquidation).—We are informed that a second dividend of 2s. in the pound will be paid on June 5, making 6s., and that from a careful examination of the affairs it is hoped that further dividends will from time to time be eclared to the extent of 12s. 6d. in the pound in all.

The net profit of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to Dec. 31, with the addition of £10,247 brought forward, amounted to £71,855. The interim dividend paid in October absorbed £28,000, and the directors propose a dividend for the second half of the year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, tax free, £15,855 being carried forward. The directors have agreed to extend the Baring guarantee for a further period of one or two years, the amount guaranteed by this bank being reduced from £100,000 to £25,000.

Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph.—Dividend: 5 per cent., bonus 4s. per share, making 7 per cent. for the year. Since the close of the half-year the tariffs at the stations affected by the serious depreciation in the silver currency have been adjusted so as to avert, as far as possible, the loss of exchange from which the company has so long suffered, and which during the past six months amounted to £11,692.

Calcutta Tramways.—The ordinary general meeting of this company was held on April 11, at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. E. C. Morgan (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said the past year had been anything but satisfactory to the company, inasmuch as the profits, which had always been very small, had shrunk to so insignificant a figure as to debar the directors from declaring a dividend. Owing to the famine in 1892 the cost of feeding horses was 1s. per week per horse higher than in 1891. There had also been a loss on exchange; but the greatest difficulty with which they had had to cope since the formation of the company was the heavy track-rent which had to be paid to the corporation of Calcutta. None of the directors' proposals as regards the reduction in the rental had been listened to, and the company could now simply threaten to stop running the cars. He did not think, however, that it would be found necessary to carry out this threat.—The motion was seconded and carried unanimously, and a resolution was also passed authorising the directors, in case of necessity, to cease running the cars.

Delhi and London Bank (Limited).—The half-yearly general meeting was held on April 12, at the offices, Bishopsgate-street Within. Mr. David H. Small (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report. said there had been a steady increase in most of the bank's accounts in the half-year. The net profit amounted to £5,927, which, added to £1,393 brought forward, made a total at the credit of profit and loss account of £7,321. Of this sum the directors proposed to distribute £5,064 in the payment of a dividend of 3 per cent. per annum free of income-tax, £1,000 to be credited to the doubtful debt account, and £1257 to be carried forward. The decrease in the profit and loss account, he was glad to say, was not owing to any undue provision having had to be made for losses or bad business, but was due to the want of profitable employment for money in the East, besides the unusually low rate of interest current in a great part of the period under review, and the necessity which their managers there had been under to keep a large portion of their assets in a liquid form, in consequence of the continued depression and want of confidence generally prevailing. It was not so much the present depreciation as the wide fluctuations in the exchange which occurred that so crippled trade. On the other hand, many Indian industries, especially tea, with which their bank was intimately associated, were in a flourishing state.—Maj.-Gen. John Clarke seconded the motion.—The chairman, on answer to Mr. Burt, said the rate of interest on their deposits had been reduced. It was because they wanted to do a safe business that they had not made larger profits. They had done a great deal of business in exchange, but the profit had been infinitesimal.—The resolution was adopted.

THE AFFAIRS OF MESSRS. BEYTS AND CRAIG.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy on April 11, a summary was issued of the accounts of Messrs. Beyts and Craig, late shipowners and merchants, of London and Bombay. The bankrupts were convicted in September last of conspiracy to defraud the Chartered Memcantile Bank of India and China of large sums of money, and were sentenced to two year's imprisonment with hard labour. Their joint liabilities amount to £259,569, of which £190,492 are expected to rank, and their assets are returned at £4,045.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANKING CRISIS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK RECONSTRUCTION.

The shareholders and depositors in this country of the Commercial Bank of Australia, at largely-attended meetings held in London on April 11, and in Edinburgh on April 12, approved the scheme of reconstruction already adopted by the shareholders and depositors in Australia. It seems that the depositors have £10,500,000 staked in the bank at present, and of this £3,000,000 is to be converted into Preference Shares. Seven millions five hundred thousand pounds will then remain on which the bank is pledged to pay for five years and upwards four and a half per cent. It must earn, therefore (the *Standard* points out), £337,500 net, over and above working expenses, before it can have a penny for dividend. The Preference Shares will require £150,000 to pay holders five per cent. Another 150,000 would be needed, after the Ordinary Shares are paid up in full, to give a five per cent. dividend on them. On a modest basis, therefore, the bank will, by and by, have to earn upwards of £600,000 per annum, besides expenses.

Complaints have been made here of the action of the Commercial Bank of Australia in resuming business at Melbourne before waiting for the decision of the meetings of shareholders and depositors in London. The balance of opinion, however, among those best able to judge, is in favour of reconstruction, and it is thought that, on the whole, the wiser course to pursue in Australia was for the bank to re-open its doors as quickly as possible, so as to prevent the ruin and decay which are so rapid in the case of a bank when its doors are once closed.

STOPPAGE OF THE ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.

The London directors of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank (the shares of which, £20 paid, have fallen from 30 to 7 within a very few months) have issued a circular to the shareholders to the effect that "in consequence of the persistent withdrawal of deposits both here and in the Colonies, the directors have considered it advisable in the interest of the depositors and other creditors, as well as of the shareholders, to suspend payment pending arrangements being made for the reconstruction of the bank. Meanwhile, the bank's solicitors, Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, with the view of protecting the assets, have been instructed to present the necessary petition. A meeting of shareholders will be convened at as early a date as practicable." Last week it was hoped in London that the position—at least on this side of the world—was strong enough to enable the bank to pull through its difficulties; but developments in Melbourne appear to have been unfavourable. The capital is £9,00,000 in £20 shares fully paid. Shareholders are liable for as much again. Business was done on April 12 at both 6¾ and 7¾. Dividends had been 10 per cent. for many years, reduced to 8 per cent. last year, and further to 4 per cent. per annum in January last. The reserve appears in the balance-sheet, dated Sept. 30 last, at £310,000; deposits were £5,758,669 (of which about £4,560,000 were on Australian account, and less than a million in Great Britain); bills payable, &c., £1,127,567; notes in circulation, £137,444. The assets were:—Coin and bullion in Colonies, £933,741; cash and money at short notice, £181,127; Colonial Government and other securities, £153,328; bills receivable, loans, and advances, £6,493,282; bank premises and furniture, £506,872; total, £8,268,350. The directors thought it desirable last September to set £200,000 aside to a contingent fund to meet probable losses on advances. The chairman, in January last, told the shareholders that after this provision he considered the rest of the loans, &c., for £6,493,282 to be good assets.

HOW THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL CRISIS HAS AFFECTED TRADE.

In connection with the present acute crisis in Australasian financial affairs, the *Pall Mall Gazette* printed a table on 13th ult. showing the exports to Australasia during the last four years, and revealing the serious extent to which the trade with the Colonies has fallen off during the recent depression at the Antipodes, resulting in the present climax. Individual shippers declare (says a contemporary) that what with diminished demand and failures in Australia, business has simply been at a standstill of late; and that they have been very severely pinched in many instances is proved by the bankruptcy of more than one old-established respected firm of Australian merchants here. Too much must, of course, not be made of the present decline, remembering that the comparison is with a period of great inflation. The table shows a considerable falling off in beer and spirits. In cotton there is a decline since 1891 of 20·6 per cent. The linen trade has experienced a reduction since 1889 of 24·1 per cent. The falling off in silk goods is to some extent accounted for by the big rise in the price of these articles, but no similiar explanation is forthcoming in regard to woollens and worsteds, which show a drop of 56·5 per cent. since 1889, and 26 per cent. since 1891 respectively. The iron and steel trades have also been very hard hit. Our exports of pig-iron and rails last year were 54·2 and 74 per cent. less than four years ago, and machinery has decreased 22·8 per cent. since 1891. The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—

It only remains to express a hope that the decline has touched bottom, although with credit in Australia in its present sensitive condition it is impossible to see much sign of improvement yet, and it would be extremely dangerous for English houses to eagerly encourage large purchases on the part of their Australian clients. During the boom the colonists bought our goods with money we were lending them in the form of lavish Government loans and bank deposits. No healthy state of affairs can be regained until they attain the position of making their purchases with money, not borrowed, but earned by their own industries. With such natural resources as the Australian colonies possess this may not prove such a difficult task as might at first sight appear under the present black cloud, but for the English seller as well as the Australian buyer it is much better that the recovery should be not forced but natural.

ENGLAND UNDER QUEEN CAROLINE

Let it never be forgotten, writes "London Society," that the first half of the eighteenth century was gross and profligate, "laudatoris temporis acti" to the contrary notwithstanding. By our modern standard of purity, perhaps, it ought not to be tested. Men and women were eaten up with the worship of mammon. Politicians were a herd of venal wretches who thought of nothing else but place, power, and pocket. At one time they trimmed, at another time they turned their coats. One day they voted in favour of a measure, the next day against it. On the hustings they made promises, in the Legislature they forgot those promises. Outwardly they were loud in their praises of the House of Brunswick, secretly they drank to the king over the water. All who are familiar with the veracious chronicles of the lives of "Tom Jones" and "Joseph Andrews"—and who is there that is not?—are fully conversant with the manners and customs of the contemporary country squires, parsons, and farmers. Those who have ever perused the correspondence of Miss Bellenden and Miss Howe do not need to be reminded of the way in which elegant dames of high degree sometimes wrote and spoke the Queen's English. The Court merely reflected the grossness of one half of English society, and indeed of Continental society. Moreover, it was singularly lacking in those allurements, which the graceful, refined, and witty Court of the Regent Orleans exhibited. The only vice by which the age was not characterised was hypocricy. Nothing was dissembled, nothing was cloaked. George II. lived openly with Lady Suffolk and with the Countess of Yarmouth. Sir Robert Walpole, his Prime Minister, lived openly with Miss Skerritt, and yet was a great friend of Gibson, Bishop of London, and of Hoadley, Bishop of Winchester. When Mr. Howard desired to wrest his spouse from the service of Queen Caroline and the embraces of the King, he employed an Archbishop of Canterbury as the go-between. An occupant of the archiepiscopal see of York lived openly with a succession of mistresses; one Lady Bath was intriguing as she was comely, and her friend, Lady Walpole, was no less apt at intrigue. There are good grounds for believing that Horace Walpole was the son of Carr, elder brother of Lord Hervey. But there is no need to cite again facts so commonly known. In the present day, it is not speaking out of bounds to say tha there is more decency, more observance of form, more regard to conventionality, more delicacy of feeling than there was in the Georgian era. Nor can we believe but that the change is both apparent and real, that more respect exists for principles and externals, more for morals and for manners, and that it is with a truer self-knowledge and an excusable pride that men contrast the days of Caroline of Anspach with the days of the good Queen Victoria.

A recent Reuter's telegram said that the *Financial News* had quoted the Austrian currency situation, where gold has gone to a premium of two per cent. as an argument.

A question was put to the Lord Mayor in the Common Council the other day with regard to his toast of "The Holy Father and the Queen" at the Mansion House banquet of the previous night. His Lordship explained that the principle on which he acted was that always adopted by the City guilds and the Corporation—the acknowledgment of Church and Crown, the spiritual and the temporal power; and as the Catholics looked upon the Pope as their religious head he was bound to mention the name of his Holiness.

THE DOCK STRIKE AT HULL.

The "St. James's Budget" of April 14 says:—This week opened with the labour dispute at Hull apparently further from settlement than it was at the beginning. The extension of the blocking system to the entire port and the action of the firemen, seamen, and lightermen in joining the dockers have complicated the issue to an extent which removes, for the present at all events, any hope of an adjustment of the differences which have led to this unfortunate encounter between capital and labour. The masters declare that they have said their last word; and there is a ring of decision in the loudly expressed determination of the men to fight to the the bitter end. Everybody recognizes how serious the affair has become, and efforts have been made by disinterested parties to encourage negotiations for a settlement. But all these endeavours have so far been in vain.

The hostility of the men is chiefly directed against two firms, of whom Messrs. Wilson and Sons are one. Some six or seven weeks ago several barges laden with coal arrived at Hull, and as a portion of the crews were union men who had not paid up their subscriptions, while others were not union men at all, the dock labourers refused to unload the barges till Messrs. Wilson had paid up the arrears themselves, and compelled the non-unionists to come in. Should the firm, after this, take other men into their employ, they were threatened with further molestation, such as would effectually interrupt their business. At this point Messrs. Wilson turned to bay, and the struggle for freedom of labour commenced in earnest. The shipowners appear to be thoroughly determined, and a member of one of the firms principally concerned has declared that, even though the trade should leave the port, they will submit no longer to the tyranny of the Dockers' Union; they will either be masters of their own business or give it up altogether. The partners in the firm withdrew from the Shipping Federation some time ago, alleging as a reason that they preferred to deal with their men independently; and they encouraged the promotion of the Dockers' Union and helped to make the labour organization in Hull one of the strongest in the kingdom. They have, however, re-entered the Shipping Federation.

The movement spread with startling rapidity. On Thursday only two firms were under the ban of the Dockers Union, and the dockers were the only section who were boycotting the Wilson liners and the vessels owned by Messrs. Bailey and Leetham; on Friday every ship in the port, whether employing free-labour men or not, was deserted not only by the unionist dockers, but also by the seamen, firemen, and lightermen. The only vessels upon which any work was being done at all were the Romeo (in the Albert Dock) and the Montebello and the Milo (in the Railway Dock) and operations on those ships were only possible by reason of the importation of free-labour men and the willingness of the clerks employed by Messrs. Wilson to quit the desk for the dockyard. In the Hull office the owners of the Wilson liners have a staff of no fewer than 300 clerks, one-third of whom on Friday abandoned the pen, and temporarily transformed themselves into dock labourers.

One of the most striking spectacles presented during the week was the loading of the mail-steamer Montebello, of the Wilson Line, by clerks from Messrs. Wilson's office. The loading of heavy cargo is a work that is always attended with some danger, as the dockers know. But the clerks went about their business so deftly that they completed their work with scarcely a bruised finger amongst them, and certainly nothing more serious, and they did not seem to dread the menaces of the unionists. Both the Montebello and the Romeo left the docks on Saturday night, mates from other vessels having volunteered to take the ships into the roads. There they anchored to await the crews going off by tender. The Romeo's crew seem to have been picked up to a great extent from among free labourers, many of whom are seamen and firemen.

The Montebello's crew arrived by train and were escorted from the station down to the Albert Dock by a detachment of the Royal Dragoons armed with lances. It was at once known that the men in the long wagonette were free seamen, and a crowd soon formed. Approaching Messrs. Wilson's offices the mob became unruly and began to throw stones at the bridge crossing the North-Eastern goods line. The police guarding the entrance to the dock heard the noise, and mounted the bridge by a stone stairway to drive off the mob. A severe conflict ensued.

In deference to the representations of ship-owners the Admiralty decided to place two gun-boats in the Humber for the protection of the cargoes of the home-trade boats. The Firefly arrived on Sunday, and the Hearty on Monday.

On Tuesday signs were not wanting that the strike was in a state of collapse. About a hundred union men were reported to have returned to work. The correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post," writing on Tuesday night, said:—"The end is not far off. That is the general opinion, uttered or unexpressed. The masters have all along declared that they would win; with equal emphasis the men have asserted that they would hold out until they got all or a part of what they asked for; but, in spite of spirited speeches and monster meetings, it is quite evident that a feeling of despair is beginning to take possession of the unionists. Evidence of decreasing ardour on the part of the strikers was afforded by the 'mass' meeting to-day. Heretofore the gathering in the Corporation Fields has been reckoned at something like 10,000; to-day the muster did not exceed 2,000, and the procession which, headed by a brass band, afterwards passed through the streets and cheered Mr. Tillett as he stood on the steps of his hotel was not one-third the size of that of the previous day. It is hardly surprising to find this slackening of zeal on the part of men who are receiving little or no financial encouragement to fight on behalf of a principle. Perhaps the principal reason for anticipating a collapse of the struggle is to be found in the fact that the difficulties of the ship-owners in dealing with their vessels are less than was imagined. Every day brings a fresh supply of labour and witnesses increased activity at the docks."

By means of a circular letter addressed to some sixty of the employers of labour affected by the strike, it seems that the dockers made an attempt on Tuesday morning to bring about a meeting with a view to a compromise. The masters, however, made no reply to the request of the circular, and not a single one appeared at the place suggested, so that the idea of settlement soon came to an end. This incident may account for a bill which has been posted up and down the town warning the men against being led to believe that the struggle was over, and that they had better go back to work.

In the course of an interview at Cardiff on Tuesday Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.P., who, with Mr. Ben Tillett, has been organizing the movement, said he thought there would be a general strike, adding, "This movement may extend to every port in the kingdom. There is a feeling among the men in the London docks that it is time to assert their liberties; that they ought to retaliate for the usage they have received from the Shipping Federation."

CEMETERY GLEANINGS.

In a very old churchyard on Long Island a moss-covered, time-stained block commemorates a calamity in these words:—

"Father and I lies here together.
Father lies here and I over there."
"Both lost at sea with a vessel went down
with thirty other souls, with not
one body ever recovered."

In Eastern Vermont is a tombstone sacred to the memory of a certain Mrs. Hinckley. A few months later, according to the testimony of the stones, her little girl followed her to the well-known bourne that forbids the return of travellers, and the doubly-bereaved husband and father thus apostrophises his daughter:—

"Go sleep with ma, Alminy B.,
Soon pa will come and sleep with thee."

Apparently Deacon Hinckley saw reason to change his plans, for in his modest inclosure are monumental tablets sacred to the memory of his three subsequent wives. In a Massachusetts graveyard of great antiquity I found this memorial of an unfortunate sailor who plaintively proclaims:—

"I lost my life on the raging seas,
A sovereign God does as he please."

The epitaph on a tomb in Staffordshire says, incoherently and quaintly:—

"Broken on the wheel of time
The body is the spirit's rinde.
Living with a crown in heaven
My age was nobbut three times eleven.

Of the sex and condition of this person of thirty-three no record remains, as the upper half of the thick stone has broken or crumbled away. I can vouch for the genuineness of all the foregoing epitaphs, which have probably not been in print before. The following have been told me by others. One that is said to be over the grave of Miss Nott, a maiden lady in Oxfordshire, reads:—

"Nott born, Nott dead, Nott christened, Nott Begot:
So here she lies that was and that was Nott.
Reader, behold a wonder rarely wrought,
Which, while thou seemst to read thou readest Nott."

The inscription on the monument of two little girls in England runs:—

"To the memory of Emma and Maria Littleboy, the twin children of George and Emma Littleboy, of Hornsey, who died July 1, 1783.

"Two Littleboys lie here,
Yet strange to say,
These Littleboys are girls."

Judge (*U. S. A.*)

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, Herbert Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

WHEN PLANCUS WAS CONSUL.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, in the ***New Review*** **writes :—On the whole, how do we stand ? What has been the headway we have made since Plancus was Consul ?—or have we made any at all, and not been simply going round in a circle, as is the way of most old civilisations ? Balance our gains and hopes, and what is the nett result ? For drunkenness which brought no shame and licentiousness at which the world winked, we have substituted sobriety as an essential part of gentlehood, and a finer feeling regarding the respect a man owes himself and the sex he may love but must not degrade.** ***En revanche,*** **we have admitted the huckstering spirit of a thieving tradesman as quite compatible with the traditions of gentlehood. We have swindlers in purple and fine linen ; and the old-time robber-knight is translated into the successful speculator whose gold is red with the blood of his victims—the millionaire operator whose enormous pile has been amassed from the petty savings of the frugal poor.**

For our Laura Matildas who swooned on the smallest provocation, we have our lady globe-trotters with no more nerves than so many cast-iron dolls ; for our Della Cruscans who were all sighs and spirit—our self-advertisers ramping to the front whenever they have a chance ; for our Anna Marias in diaphanous garments, apostrophising the moon, our unsexed Wild Women in knickerbockers and cut away coats, boasting of their emancipation from all the sweet ties of sex ; for our starched and prim British matron—women who question the sanctity of marriage, as well as women whose "marriage" is less legal than convenient, women whose sole idea of womanhood is to make it a bad travesty of manhood. For the strong common sense which knew that universal justice is a dream impossible to realise, and that certain individuals must suffer for the good of the community, we have the unchecked output of fads of all kinds by which every sort of individual idiosyncrasy is to have free play, to the hurt of the commonwealth and the weakening of general respect for law and conformity. For the hard Draconian spirit, which admitted no extenuating circumstances whatever, we have unbounded sympathy with murderers and thieves ; and think it a monstrous cruelty either to hang an assassin or shut him up for life. The criminal is the man to pity. If a woman, she is the one woman of all to admire. The victims were clumsy oafs who somehow put themselves in the way of danger; and to dance on a murdered man's body is an allowable expression of natural excitement. For the roystering blade we have the White Cross spy. For the pretty miss taught to bridle and say "Plums, prunes, prism," the girl who studies anatomy and pathology with men and the girl who goes to a life-school and studies the nude figure also with men. For the gentlemen who understood the laws of courteous debate and the dignity due to the great Legitlative Council of the nation, we have men whose pride is in the degradation of the House, and who, sitting there as law-givers for the Empire, talk treason against the integrity of that Empire, such as once would have brought their heads to the block. For restrictions on the uttered word and printed thought which reduced men to mere silent slaves, we have a liberty of the Press which devotes itself to the destruction of all respect for the law, all obedience to constituted authorithy, all patriotic sentiment, all national loyalty. These papers retry every case, always to the finding of a verdict adverse to the judgment given. They endeavour to sow the seeds of disaffection in the army, the navy, the police—to dishonour the national flag—to weaken the very foundations of society. But when they print high treason no one thinks it worth his while to bring them to book, and "it pleases them and does not hurt us" is the rule by which the world runs gaily onward.

So that, on the whole, where do we stand ?—that sum of good and ill, how does it "foot up" ? About equal with the sum of past times. Where we have gained one inch we have lost one, and if we have changed our clothes our bodies are just what they were. When Plancus was Consul and those red roses were so sweet, we did not know and we did not see. Life had only two dimensions for us, and depth was the third we did not understand. It was all surface, glittering, profound, real. By our own innocence we judged of the rest ; and our ignorance was the measure of the world's deeper knowlege. When we came to our initiation we thought that men and not ourselves had changed. "Things are not as they were," we said ; but alas, for the dreams of human perfectibility ! Things are very much what they always were ; and what we say was true of our past when Plancus was Consul, our fathers said of their past when their Plancus was Consul, and youth and ignorance beautified into divinity the veiled statue of humanity.

"MOLOCH IN ENGLAND."

Moloch in England, observes a writer in the "Westminster Review," has nothing of his former nature except, indeed, his cruelty, and his rites as performed here are much devoid of tone or colour. Not as formerly are there whiterobed priests to conduct the worship, with groups of priestesses also white-robed, young, beautiful, gold-bangled, and flower-garlanded, musical besides, chanting hymns to the idols before whom they bowed, and burnt aromatic herbs in temple gardens and orange groves, where wandered gaudy peacocks and the sacred scarlet ibis. Our Moloch is associated essentially with the worst side of our nature ; unconnected with anything of the æsthetic or beautiful, his cult embraces all that is most low and commonplace. His attributes are murder, deception, and sordid greed.

He continually exacts his percentage of child-life, as his detestable presence fills the land, while, strange to say, his real power and nature are by most of us unrecognised and unknown. In short, throughout this country of cathedrals and churches, with a highly paid hierarchy represented in the legislature, in a land of Bible teaching and Sunday schools, among a thoughtful, prayer-loving people, or who, at all events, claim to be such, where life and property are supposed to be fenced round with the most elaborate safeguards, it is, nevertheless, a certain fact that Moloch stalks almost unchecked.

A fertile cause of infant mortality and of long-protracted suffering is due to the system known as baby-farming, the sufferers being unwanted children, those of poor parents, but perhaps oftenest those who are illegitimate, of which latter class it is computed more than 50,000 are born in our country every year.

Two parties appear distinctly as criminals in the above system, the procurer and the receiver or genuine baby-farmer. The first mentioned is a woman who advertises for children under the plea of adopting them ; the advertisement is answered by some person wishing to get rid of an unwanted child, and terms, which appear to vary between £5 and £200, are agreed on. As a next step, a meeting, usually at a railway station waiting-room, is appointed, when the child and money are handed over by the mother to the procurer. The latter person is often the wife of a man who has failed in business or is out of work ; sometimes women who have been dressmakers, monthly nurses, ladies' maids, and servants also thus occupy themselves. Their letters and advertisements are generally cleverly worded : "I and my husband have no child, but desire to adopt one and treat it as our own : we are very fond of children, and want one to brighten our home," &c. Their appearance is also in their favour, as they are nearly always clean, tidy, and respectable-looking ; they sometimes advertise under three or four different names, and the business seems to be both large and lucrative, as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children traced advertisements to the same woman as far north as Sunderland, and as far south as Eastbourne. The procurer, on receipt of the money and child, takes the latter at once to the house of the baby-farmer ; this individual receives the child with a certain sum of money, needless to say considerably less than the original amount, and it therefore becomes the direct interest of the ultimate receiver that her newly arrived charge should live as short a time as possible. These women belong to a still lower order, those who have become degraded drunkards or whose husbands, if they have any, are of the labouring class, drunken, idle vagabonds, too idle and good-for-nothing to work, but who, as a means of maintaining themselves in their low, demoralised lives, take to baby-farming. There are certain subjects so intrinsically unpleasant, that over them one would wish to draw the veil ; at the same time, if, ostrich-like, we merely avoid the sight of what is repugnant, simply because it is repugnant, we favour the growth of an evil which, like a noxions weed, spreads the more that its presence is overlooked. In discussing the present topic we have arrived at a point where the details, truth to say, are gastly, but the sooner their existence is recognised the sooner can an efficient remedy be applied.

I see, says *Hearth and Home*, that the office of Bath King of Arms has been conferred by her Majesty upon Admiral Lord Frederick Kerr, whom everyone remembers as having been about the Court for more than twenty years—those, that is, whose recollections extend so far. He ceased to be Groom-in-Waiting a little more than a year ago, when the Queen gave him apartments in the neighbourhood of Princess Louise in Kensington Palace. Lord Frederick was always a great favourite with her Majesty, and his brilliancy and wit have often done much to enliven the stately dining-room tables of Windsor and Osborne. So much so that some one at Court once told me that whenever an unexplained smile went round, the Royal hostess would look up and inquire : "What has Lord Frederick said ?" taking it for granted that the *bon mot* which caused the amusement could emanate from no other source.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, April 11.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment—Major-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen Augustus Henry Lane Fox-Pitt-Rivers to be Colonel, vice General Sir Henry Bates, KCB, deceased.

Royal Horse Guards—Riding Master and Honorary Capt Robert Weir retires on retired pay.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt Edward Ditmas retires on retired pay.

Royal Engineers—Capt William Augustus Edmond St Clair to be Major, in succession to Lieut-Col and Col W A J Wallace, CIE, retired. Capt George Alfred Tower to be Major, in succession to Lieut-Col A C Smith, placed on the half-pay list ; Lieut George Edward Phillips to be Captain, vice W A E St Clair ; Lieut George Francis Henry Le Breton-Simmons to be Captain, vice G A Tower.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut George P Du Plat Taylor is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; Supernumerary Lieut Hercules A Pakenham to be Lieutenant, vice G P Du Plat Taylor.

Coldstream Guards.—The names of Second-Lieut the Hon Leslie d Henin Hamilton are as now described, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of March 21.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col Albert L Walker, on completion of five years' service in command of the 62nd Regimental District (the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment), is placed on half-pay ; Col F W Harrington, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, to be a Colonel to command the 14th Regimental District (the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment), vice Col W R Truman, appointed an Assistant Inspector of Remounts.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)—Second Lieut H B Dyson to be Lieutenant, vice H H Francis, appointed Adjutant; Second Lieut George A Preston is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps ; Colour-Sergeant Gilbert Gunn, from Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Second Lieutenant, vice H B Dyson ; Capt David G Wemyss to be Adjutant, vice Lieut E H Molyneux-Seel, who has vacated that appointment.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Lieut Leslie C Jones is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary-Lieut A R Finlay is antedated to Jan 7, vice L C Jones ; the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second-Lieut A A Collyer is antedated to Feb 1, vice A F Pereira, promoted.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut (now Lieutenant) Alexander B Lindsay is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut John S Swan is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut (now Lieutenant) George H Prevost is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps ; Gentleman Cadet Frederick William Beresford Cripps, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenant vice G H Prevost.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers.—Lieut Harold C Hill is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

To be Captains—Lieut Robert George Mathew, vice G P Bourcicault, Lieut William Irvine Stewart McCormick, vice Brevet-Major J A W Falls.

Staff—Col W W Biscoe, Bengal Cavalry, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col H A Little, C B, Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment ; Capt J S Ewart, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-Gen A J Lyon Fremantle, C B, commanding the troops in the Scottish District.

MEMORANDA.

The following promotions take place in succession to General M Walker, V C, C B, retired :—Lieut-Gen the Hon W H A Fielding, Inspector General of Recruiting Headquarters, to be General ; Major-Gen J K Fraser, C M G, Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland, to be Lieutenant-General.

Lieut-Gen H R H, A W P A, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K G, K T, K P, G C S I, G C M G, G C I E, K C B, Colonel Scots Guards, Colonel-in-Chief the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), commanding the troops in the Southern District, to be General, supernumerary to the establishment ; Major-Gen T L Lynden-Bell retires on retired pay Lieut-Col Alfred C B Hall, half-pay, retires on retired pay ; Lieut-Col John Barber Linsell, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay ; Deputy-Commissary George Dunn, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain ; Deputy Assistant-Commissary Patrick O'Donnell, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Surgeon-Capt Murdo Mackenzie, the Highland Volunteer Artillery, Southern Division Royal Artillery, to be Surgeon-Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains.—A F St Clair, to Achilles ; C G Robinson, to Trafalgar undated B F Clarke, to Vivid additional for command of the R N Barracks (April 12).

Commanders—F S Ingilfield, to Achilles (undated) ; C G W Aylen, to Barham May 2 ; A N Heathercote, to coastguard, Sunderland, April 13 ; T F Thomas, to Empress of India N, April 12 ; H Leah to the cruiser new undated.

Lieutenants—H B, Bradshaw, to Trafalgar, as Flag Lieutenant undated ; B J D Yelverton, to Cruiser April 18 ; G G B Sheppard and J Luce, to Cruiser, for navigating duties undated ; A F Gurney, to Superb April 10 ; C D Bennett, R N R a to excellent, additional April 29 ; W J H Hudson, to Triuumph, W J F Saunders a to Nile April 11 ; F L Field to Colossus April 1 ; W S Bowman, to President, additional, May 1 ; the Hon S Hawke, G Tuke, and S E Foster N, to Barham May 2 ; F O C Osborne, to Barosa April 12 ; G de L O Johnson, to Magpie, additional N H F W Smith to Firefly, N April 25 ; R B Newland, to Penelope additional, for service at Ascension ; S G Douglas, to Swiftsure April 25 ; F W Loan to Boscawen, additional, for command of Wanderer. G W Vivian and W R Willis N to Boscawen additional, for service in Wanderer April 18.

Sub-Lieutenant—A C H Smith, to Cruiser, for appointment as Lieutenant when recommissioned April 14.

Midshipmen—W C G Ruxton L G Preston, H N Garnett, T C A Blomefield, F H. Grenfell, C L MacLean and H R Shepster, to the Trafalgar undated ; A Lowndes. R F H H Mahon, and C D S Raikes, to Bosca..en, additional, for Wanderer April 18.

Fleet Engineer— H C Goldsmid, to Trafalgar April 10.

Staff Engineer—J M'Carthy, to Achilles undated.

Chief Engineer—C Underhill to Galatea April 25.

Engineers— F M Cottam, to Garnet, and E E Bond, to Camperdown April 8 ; J R Roffey, to Achilles, S Goodbear, A R Anderson, and R B Dixon to Trafalgar, undated.

Assistant Engineers—C R Jacob, to Garnet April 8 ; I. Howell, probationary, to Trafalgar undated ; C E Andrew, probationary, to Trafalgar April 10.

Surgeons—W Eames, to Cruiser April 8 ; E R Dimsey, to Duke of Wellington April 11 ; C L Nelan, to Achilles and to Trafalgar undated ; C Bradley, to Excellent April 25 ; G M'Shane, to Victory, for temporary service April 13.

Fleet Paymasters—J H Wallis and F L M Dyer, to Hibernia and to Achilles, A C Jeffreys, to Trafalgar undated ; H Marsh, to Sans Pareil April 29.

Paymasters—R M Pearson, to Cruiser April 8 ; G H w Maggs, to Barham May 2.

Assistant Paymasters—H A Smallwood and W J L Scriven to Achilles both undated ; R F C Eames, to St Vincent April 6 ; H H Gilbert, to Trafalgar undated ; R B H Moore, to Magpie, additional, and for appointment when recommissioned April 25 ; C E W Horner, to Volage April 13.

Clerks—P W Roome, to Achilles, W G Killpatrick, and E W C Thring, to Trafalgar all undated.

Gunners—W Simpson, to Trafalgar additional and for re-commission ; R Arnold, to Trafalgar additional for re-commission and for torpedo duties ; J W H Bridge, to Defiance J Daly to the Vernon Staff all April 6.

Boatswains—W Trenaman to Achilles for quarter deck duties, on Trafalgar paying off undated ; H R Giles, to the Orion ; W Nelson, to Serapis ; J E Toop, to Bacchante all April 7.

Carpenters—J H Lovett, to Hibernia ; E J Milton, to Crescent ; E Percy, to Achilles ; G Wallis, to Trafalgar all April 7.

Admiralty, April 5.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Lieut A. H Walsh has been placed on the Retired List of his rank (March 30.)

April 6, 1893—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881, Fleet Surgeon M A Harte has been placed on the Retired List, with premission to assume the rank of Deputy Inspector-Genearl of Hospitals and Fleets (April 1).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Engineer.—E W Rutter to be Senior Engineer (March 30).

April 7.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb, 22 1870, Lieut S J B Willcox has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with the rank of Commander.

Clerk H M C Elliott has been advanced to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 15, 1887, Chief Carpenter J Radford has this day been granted the relative rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

April 8—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Fleet Paymaster W B Hutchison has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with premission to assume the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief.

April 10—Acting Sub-Lieut F E Massy-Dawson has been confirmed as a Sub-Lieut in her Majesty's Fleet ; Assistant-Engineer H A Gedye has been promoted to be Acting Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet ; Clerk W H Franklin has been Advanced to the rank of Assistant-Paymastsr in her Majesty's Fleet.

The Admiralty intend taking immediate steps to develop the newly formed School of Gunnery at Sheerness Royal Naval Barracks. In addition to the replacement of the armoured cruiser Northampton by the Thunderer, the Admiralty propose to commission the first Class battleship Benbow and employ her as gunnery tender to the flagship for the instruction of the petty officers and seamen undergoing trainning in the Sheerness School of Gunnery.

The Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year for chaplains, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev J J Balleine, has been conferred upon the Rev E W Fox.

The Triton has been commissioned surveying service on the East Coast of the United Kingdom.

The invitation card for the forthcoming State opening of the Imperial Institute is quite a work of art. In each corner are coloured sketches typical of the Colonies—a tiger for India, sleighing party for Canada, a native village for Africa, and kangaroo shooting for Australia. There are also photographs of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and as a set-off to the heavy gilding which surrounds these features of the card are palm-trees and tropical plants of a dark sage green colour. Gentlemen are requested to wear uniform or Court dress at the ceremony, which takes place on May 10, at mid-day. The cards bear the imprint of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons. In connection with the inauguration the Queen has consented to receive a specially designed master-key to the building, which will consist of metals and precious stones from various portions of the British Empire. The face of the handle will show the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the reverse the Star of India. The handle will be embellished with precious stones and the other portions of the key will be of gold.

Here is a pretty glimpse of the Queen in the privacy of Windsor. It appears in a letter written by the sculpter, John Gibson, which was sold, the other day, at Messrs. Sotheby's : "I have been working at the bust of the Queen for nearly nine days, her Majesty sitting every day. It was finished yesterday. The Prince and Queen are highly pleased ; his Royal Highness said to me that he can find no fault in it. So you see that is a job done. No lady ever sat to me with more agreeable manners. She set me quite at my perfect ease, she talked and laughed every day, and was most good-natured."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C E Buckland, BCS
Mr E B Alexander, BCS
Mr F C Gates, BCS
Mr N Elias, CIEB
Mr J W Wright, PWD
Mr H J Lloyd, B
Mr M J Brind, B
Mr W M Thorburn, MCS
Mr F A Lodge, M
Mr C M Smith, M
Mr F C Lodge, M
Rev F C Hill, MA, MEE
Col C H T Marshall, ISC
Col W B Warner, ISC
Col A H Prinsep, ISC
Lt-Col W V Ellis, B Inf
Lt-Col H A Sawyer, ISC
Lt-Col A B Stopford, RA
Lt-Col J F Garwood, RE
Maj A W Cockburn, RE
Maj J L Fixott, RA
Capt J Lampen, ISC
Capt P B Lindsell, ISC
Capt D G L Shaw, ISC
Capt E O F Hamilton, ISC
Lieut L M Bell, ISC
Hon Lt H Staff, Bo
Hon Lt R Dickie, Bo
Surg-Capt C H Bennett, MD, MMS
Surg-Capt A W D Leahy, IMD
Sub-Condr E Pluckrose, M
Sub-Condr W Whittley, PWD
Sub-Condr E R Adkin, Bo
Sub-Condr T Thorne, B
Sub-Condr Wiseymons, M
Sub-Condr A Cheverton, M
Sub-Condr J Hands, Bo
Miss E D Harris, Nursing Staff
Miss L Maxwell Muller, Nursing Staff.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D C Johnstone, BCS, 1 week
Sir A W Croft, KCIE, till Dec 1, 1893
Mr St Q Byrne, B, 6 mos
Mr H L Tilly, B, 6 mos
Mr J Thorburn, M, 6 mos
Lt-Col J Grant, ISC, 3 mos
Lt-Col C R MacGregor, ISC, till Oct 15
Capt W O M Mosse, ISC, 4 mos
Capt C H Morris, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut R V Davidson, ISC, till Oct 23
Lieut A P How, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut R P Jackson, ISC, 3 mos
Surg-Maj A W MacKenzie, B, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C J Sanders, B
Mr J H Murray, B
Mr R H Woodward, Bo
Capt E S F Walker, BRA
Lieut F P Webber, ISC
Lieut G H G Mockler, MSC
Surg Lieut-Col D Sinclair, M

India Office, April 7.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, and Indian Medical Services, and admission to the Staff Corps, made by the Government in India :—

Indian Staff Corps.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—Sir Charles Henry Leslie, Bart., George Wemyss Anson, Frederick, Drummond Battye, Bowes Thorpe Montague Gompertz, Montague James, John James Money-Simons, Adalbert Cecil Talbot, C I E, Brevet Lieut-Cols Alexander John Forsyth Ried, Vincent George Lawrence Eyre.

Captains to be Majors.—Edward James Fandon Wood, Hastings Read.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut Andrew Edward Barnard, from the Derbyshire Regiment ; Lieut Murray Trent Elderton, from the East Surrey Regiment ; Lieut Clarence Edward Lees, from the Durham Light Infantry ; Lieut John Lucius Cary Stevens, from the Manchester Regiment ; Lieut Reginald George Mann, from the Derbyshire Regiment ; Second-Lieut Edward Henry Payne, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; Lieut Donald Ogilvy Morris, from the Royal Artillery ; Lieut Charles M Mullin Davis, from the Royal Sussex Regiment ; Lieut Cecil Norris Baker, from the Lincolnshire Regiment ; Second-Lieut Arthur Keith Hudson, from the Connaught Rangers ; Second-Lieut Edmund Gunning Jones, from the South Wales Borderers ; Second-Lieut G Elliot Reid, from the Royal Artillery ; Second-Lieut Maitland Fitzroy Kindersley, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers ; Second-Lieut Samuel Arthur Cooke, from the 1st Dragoon Guards ; Second-Lieut Henry MacKinnon MacTier, from the Royal Sussex Regiment ; Second-Lieut Frederic Vincent Smith, from the Suffolk Regiment ; Lieut d'Arcy Charles Brownlow, from the Leinster Regiment ; Second-Lieut Frederick James Moberley, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry ; Second-Lieut Alfred Charles Elliot, from the Royal Sussex Regiment.

Bengal Cavalry.

To be Colonel.—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, C B.

Bengal Medical Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.—Surgeon-Major Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M D.

Madras Medical Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col Samuel Bradshaw Hunt.

Bombay Medical Establishment.

To be Surgeon-Major-General.—Surgeon-Col Peter Stephenson Turnbull, M D.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.—Surgeon Lieut Col George William Robertson Hay, M D.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.

To be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, Ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.—Apothecary First Grade, James Munrowd.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers :—

Indian Staff Corps.—Col Wyndham Huges-Hallett.

Bengal Infantry.—Col Divie Henry Robertson.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Lieut-Col Charles Cameron.

Madras Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Lieut-Col Lionel Beech.

Bombay Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Major-Gen John Pinkerton, M D.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India :—

Lieut J D S Lockhart, Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir William Lockhart, K C B, C S I, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

The fellowing appointments have been made to the Staff on the Madras Establishment :—

Major C M T Western, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, vice Major M W Saunders, who has completed his tenure of appointment.

Capt H Finn, 21st Hussars, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjt-General on the establiehment, vice Major C M T Western, promoted.

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Throat and Lung
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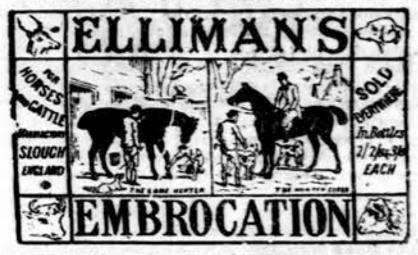

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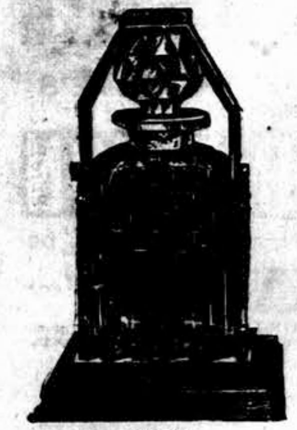

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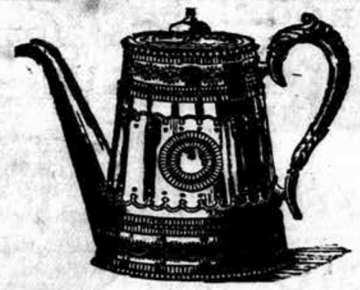

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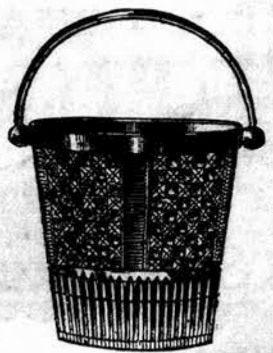

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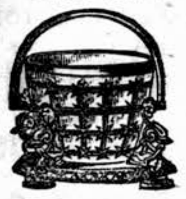

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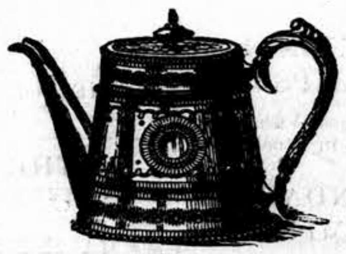

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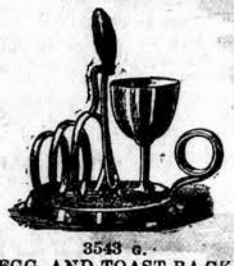

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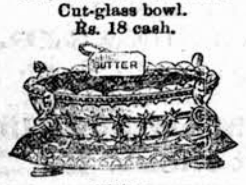

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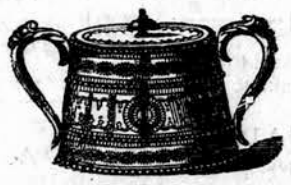

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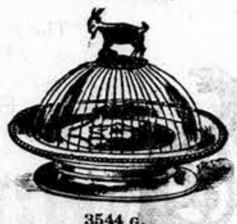

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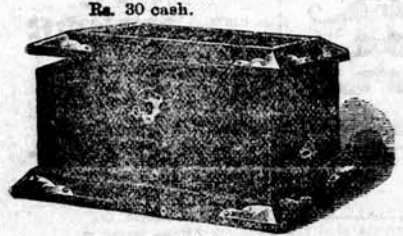

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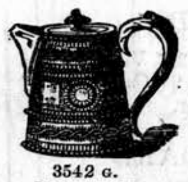

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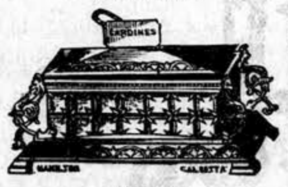

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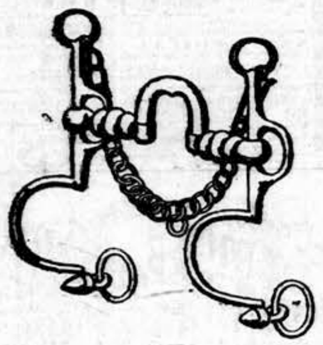

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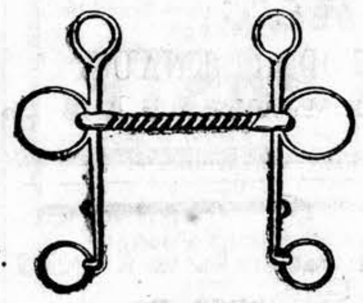

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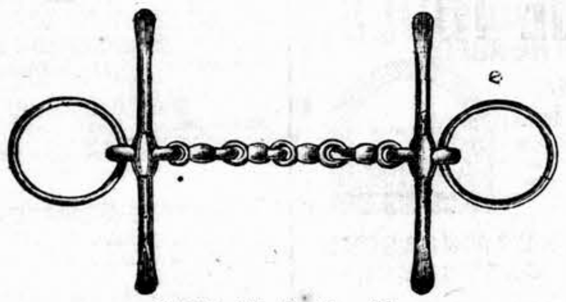

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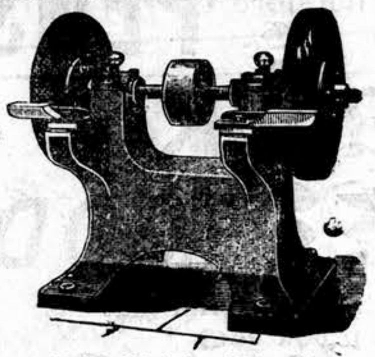

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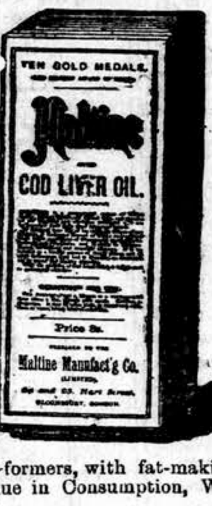
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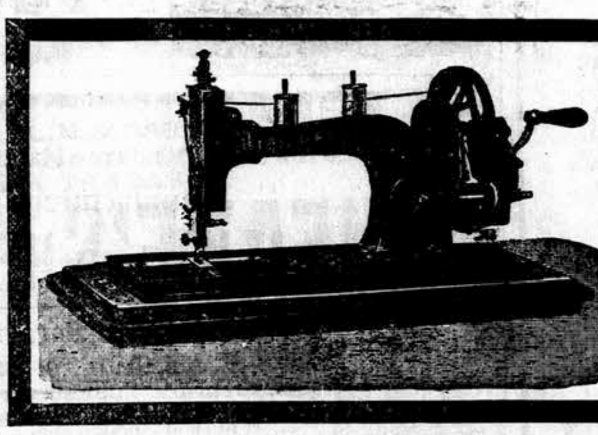

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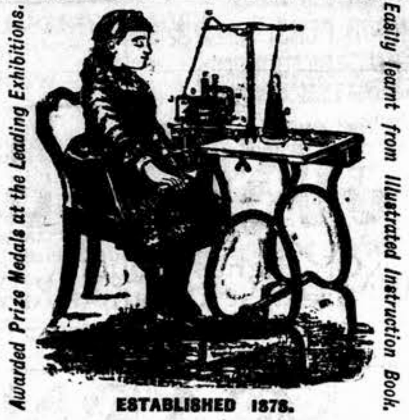

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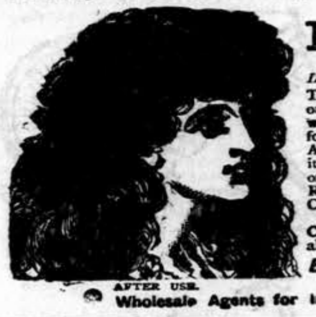

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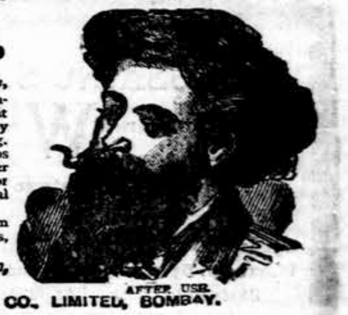

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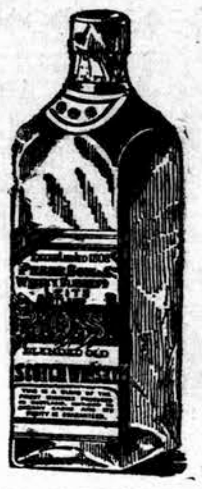

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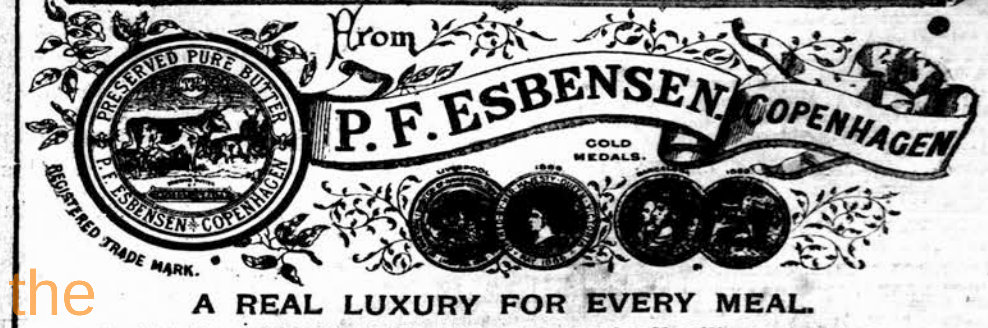

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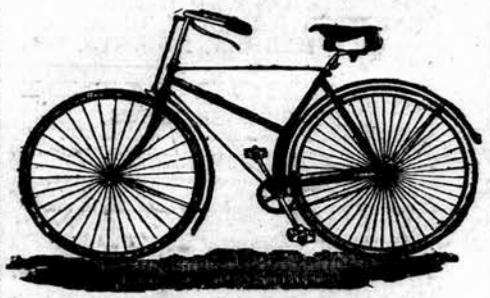

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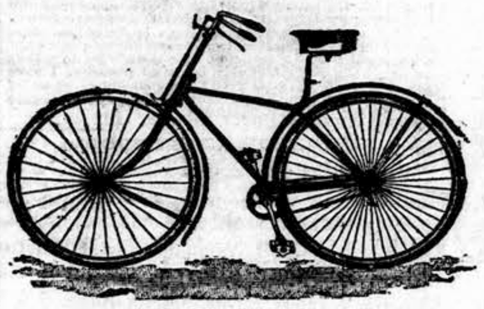

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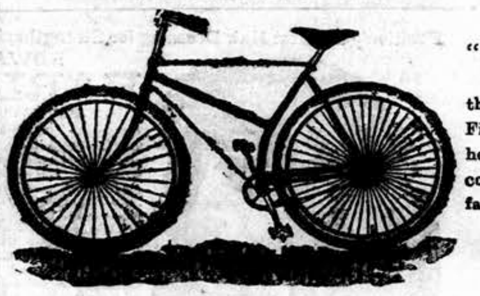

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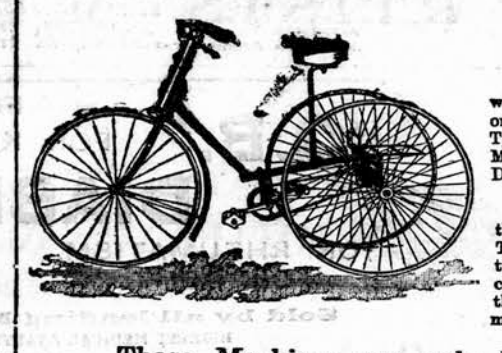

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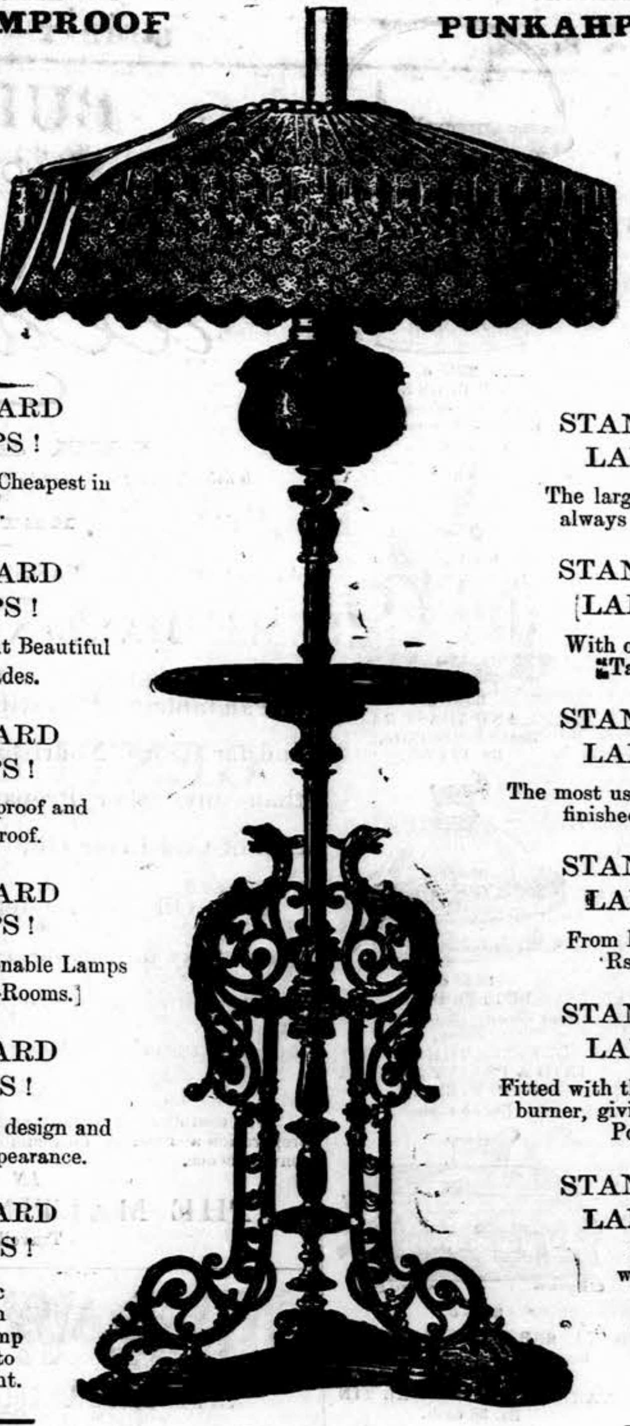

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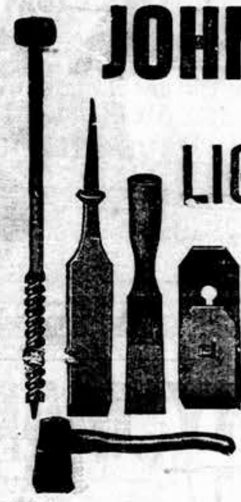

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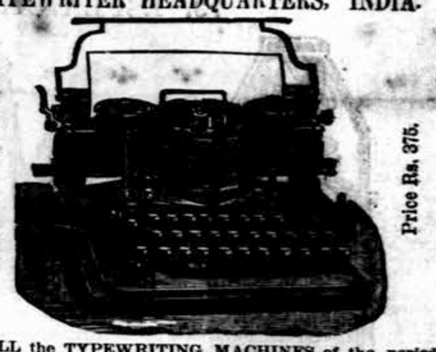
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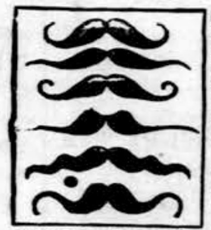

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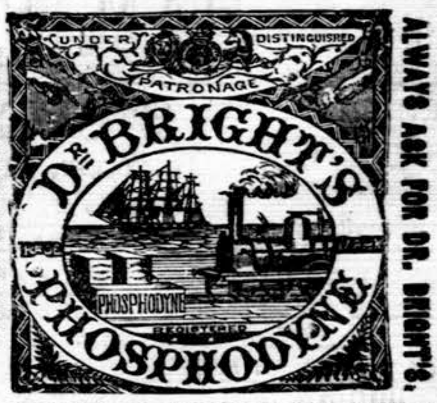

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